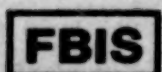


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27 December 1979

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2193



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WRITER EXPOSES REASONS FOR RHODESIAN RAIDS ON ZAMBIA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Nov 79 p 4

[Article by Kapelwa Musonda]

[Text]

THE recent commande raids in Zambia which have left a number of vital economic installations destroyed and cost several innocent lives, has not only dismayed a lot of people but also caused a surprise as to what Bishop Munzira and his paymasters are hoping to achieve.

This is so especially that these raids have been mounted at a time when there are positive indications that the Lancaster House talks on Zimbabwe are reaching such a crucial stage and an agreement is in sight.

My usual Rhodesian contact, who has not been earning his keep for sometime, recently sent me a transcript of a briefing to a commando squad which has been destroying Zambian life and property.

The contents of the brief explains clearly the reasons behind the current raids and should put to rest all the wild speculations which have become a topic for discussions where ever people have gathered for a drink.

The transcript reads as follows in part:

"As you have been aware for sometime, the military high command has been under enormous pressure

from both the field commanders and the citizens that we should move in against Zambia and wipe her out so that she is no longer a thorn in our flesh.

"I am pleased to inform you that the high command has finally succumbed to this pressure. (Applause).

"The operation will be limited to certain vital economic installations intended to cripple Zambia both economically and politically. (More applause).

"Before I hand out these sheets which have specific installations which each commando squad has to go for, I would like to explain why the high command has decided to mount this raid because the success of the operation and your commitment to it depends on your understanding the reason and purpose for it. (hear, hear).

"Although the terrorists are stalling on coming to a quick agreement on the ceasefire arrangements, there are indications, however, that they will compromise their positions and sign the agreement.

"Once this is done, it is the intention of the high command to bring to an end this savage bush war once and for all.

"This can only be achieved if both Mozambique and Zambia are crippled economically to such an extent that they will never be in a position to offer refuge to terrorists or have those countries as a rear guard or spring board for assaults on Rhodesia.

"It is the feeling of the high command that Zambia has not been punished enough for harbouring and aiding terrorists who have caused such havoc to human lives in this country.

"It is felt that once an agreement is reached, such an opportunity may never arise again. Therefore, time is now to avenge ourselves before we lose out.

"Once Zambia and Mozambique are in no position to aid terrorists, the terrorists will be forced to play ball with us once they come into the country for the elections.

Retreat

"However, should they decide to make things hot for us right here in Rhodesia, we can always retreat to South Africa from where we can launch an assault against them.

"In the past, the high command explained that the reason why we couldn't go against Zambia was due to international opinion and pressure.

"The situation has changed now. We have a front in the name of Bishop Muzorewa.

"The international community realizes that Muzorewa is a black man who has no notion and cannot tell the difference between politics and economics.

"The community also knows that he will act and think like all black people. It is, therefore, conceivable that with a black man as prime minister, the international community will understand why we are going for economic targets in Zambia because they know that's exactly how a black man would go about this year.

"There have been some questions in the past as to how Zambia would react if we went directly against its people and property.

"Let me assure you that a very careful assessment of the situation has been made. We believe that although Zambia is not afraid to come to war against us, it is scared of South Africa and the strong possibility that

once South Africa gets involved on the pretext of fighting communism which would inevitably get the West on her side, then, the possibility of the East coming to Zambia's side is there and the situation could very likely trigger a third world war.

"Zambia is aware of these implications and we have to assume that she will merely try and defend herself and not take up arms against us.

"We have also made an assessment of the possibility that once we begin destroying their installations, there would be a lot of excitement, confusion, frustration and anger in Zambia.

"We feel we shouldn't worry about this at all. We believe that this anger will be channelled and be directed against the British government.

"Indeed, a lot of countries will condemn our actions and a number of countries will express their solidarity with Zambia but as in the past when we started the bombing raids, what good did that do to Zambia?

"I will give you half an hour to study these plans and commit them to memory after which I will take them back for destruction. Best of luck to all of you. (Thunderous applause, clapping of hands, stamping of feet and banging of tables).

EXPORTS TO EUROPE ENCOURAGED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Nov 79 p 2

[Text]

TIME is now ripe for Zambia to start exporting some of her products to European markets, a Finnish expert, Mr Matti Jamsen, said in Lusaka yesterday.

Mr Jamsen, a training officer with the Finnish development co-operation programme (Prodec), is in Zambia conducting a two-week course in "costing and pricing for exports".

The course has drawn 22 participants from Malawi, Mauritius, Lesotho, Tanzania and Zambia, representing various companies.

Speaking in interview, Mr Jamsen explained that there was a lot of demand for African products on the European markets today.

"It is for this reason that courses like this have to be convened so that a market research can be launched to try and select what products can be exported," Mr Jamsen said.

He noted that Zambia had a lot of such products to sell abroad and earn the much needed foreign exchange, especially when her transport problems are over.

Mr Jamsen said the aim of Prodec was to contribute to world trade development by

offering training and research services to developing countries in international trade.

Prodec is a development co-operation programme of the Helsinki School of Economics in Finland. Sponsored by the Finnish government, the organisation organises programmes for the international trade in developing countries.

Mr Jamsen said that Africa had a lot of natural resources which could be exploited for exports to European markets.

"I feel this is the time when Africans should penetrate the European markets."

He said prices at the European markets were competitive and this eliminates selling problems.

"Efforts should now be concentrated on improving delivery, product quality and packaging so that these are adapted to the European markets requirements," the training officer said.

He added: "Our prime aim now is to gear several African countries for extensive exports of their commodities to European markets so that they too take part equally in international trade."

BOTSWANA

BRIEFS

SIR SERETSE HOSPITALIZED--Gaborone.--The Botswana President, Sir Seretse Khama, has been admitted to the Scottish Livingstone Hospital at Molepolole, about 60 km west of Gaborone on the advice of his personal physician Dr E. Merryweather. A spokesman for the President's office today said Sir Seretse returned at the weekend from London, where he had spent about three weeks in hospital under the supervision of the Queen's personal physician, Sir Richard Bayliss. He had an "urgent" heart operation in London in July, 1977, to have an adjustment made to a pacemaker implanted in his heart during a visit to a Johannesburg clinic the previous year.--Sapa.
[Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Dec 79 p 5]

CSO: 4420

DACKO NEGOTIATES WITH OPPOSITION

Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French 22 Oct 79 pp 36-37

[Article by Dominique Lagarde]

[Text] In certain official circles in Paris they are saying that the president of the second Central African Republic, Mr David Dacko, would have been better off if he had immediately offered Mr Ange Patasse a portfolio, as he did Mr Sylvestre Bangui. It seems the Elysee Palace would even have preferred the opposition to the emperor to have united before the 20 September coup rather than to have to make a choice which, despite the legal arguments that have been advanced, ostensibly also resembles a dictate. Furthermore, it has been made known that Mr Patasse, who, since the fall of Bokassa, has increased the number of his nationalistic speeches against French intervention, himself not long ago approached France to ask it to help him seize power from Bangui.

Be that as it may, this new Central African chief of state has, after 3 weeks of hesitation waltzes and contradictory statements, finally agreed to enter into negotiations with the opposition. These are to begin on the afternoon of the 15 October at the Renaissance Palace with, of course, Mr Patasse, but also Mr Idi Lala, representing Mr Abel Goumba's Ubangi Patriotic Front (FPO), a delegation from Mr Bangui's Ubangi Liberation Front (FLO) and representatives of youth and labor union organizations attending. In fact, on 29 September Central African Minister of Justice and Security Michel Alexis Galen Doith had in the name of the president launched an appeal for national reconciliation and hoped that Mr Patasse, who had just returned from asylum in Libya, would return to Bangui so that "all opponents" might "meet."

Also arriving on 29 September from Brazzaville, the FPO delegation headed by Mr Lala was offered a country house and official cars. But most important of all, Mr Lala was to meet with President Dacko on two different occasions during the first week of October. In the course of these two meetings, the FPO, which, like Mr Patasse's Central African People's Liberation Movement (MLPC), is demanding the departure of French troops, the constitution of a national unity government and the organization of general elections, is even supposed to have in principle reached agreement with the Central African

chief of state on some of their demands. In exchange, Mr Lala is alleged to have indicated to President Dacko that he is ready to make compromises on the question of the withdrawal of French troops. At the same time, FPO leader Abel Goumba, who until then had remained silent, granted the French newspaper, LE MATIN, an interview in which, denying that he was an opponent of France, he in turn expressed the wish that "coordinated working conditions, appealing to all men of good will," be established. Furthermore, in a statement made to the newspaper, LE MONDE, on the eve of the round table discussion, he announced his intention of returning to his country "at the appropriate time."

Negotiations had, therefore, already been underway for 4 days when, on the evening of the 4 October, Mr Patasse was welcomed at Bangui Airport by Mr Doith. Central African authorities, who evidently did not want the former prime minister to inaugurate his return home with a mob scene, had sent a limousin to wait for him at the foot of the gangway to keep him from entering the airport buildings where several hundred people were waiting for him. "We will meet with Dacko soon," he said the next day at a press conference, "to jointly organize the round table discussion which all parties are to participate in to form a government of national unity." Mr Patasse was not to meet with President Dacko until 8 October. The meeting was to be brief but, according to the former prime minister himself, was to take place in a "climate of detente marked by the firm desire to arrive at national unity."

While Mr Patasse retains the sympathy of the student population and also of many of those who refuse to let the power remain in Ngbaka's hands for much longer, his Tripoli escapade has nevertheless seriously contributed toward destroying the myth of his personality and he has, in the space of a few days, again become an opponent like the others. From this point on, it has been easy for Mr Dacko to accept the fact that African-style "palaver" has at last come into its own. Noticeable right from the day following the coup, the rapprochement between the MPLC and the FPO could, however, quickly place him in a delicate position, all the more so since he himself commands no political party.

It is no doubt this which explains why, after having demonstrated a certain amount of liberalism in the field of information, the Central African authorities beefed up their control over radio and television on the eve of the date set for the round table discussion. And also why on 9 October President Dacko invited ward leaders and officials of the Black African Social Evolution Movement (MESAN), the sole party* under the Bokassa Regime to have played an active role among the administrative authorities. It is possible that Mr Dacko may be tempted to salvage the MESAN and use its organizations to establish his authority. We may, however, doubt the success of such an

*Founded by Mr Abel Goumba in June 1960.

operation, since the former sole party dominated by Ngbaka is so despised by the population.

For the time being, people are calmly going about their business, waiting for things to happen.

Won't they ever have a chance to speak their piece?

11,466

CSO: 4400

CHAD

ELEVEN GROUPS TAKING PART IN DOUGUIA MEETING

Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Nov 79 p 6

[Article by JPL]

[Text] Following are the four main Chadian trends in the "N'Djamena group":

--The People's Armed Forces (FAP). They control all of the Chadian territory west of the "Libyan route," that is, the Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti (BET) one. Their leader is Goukouni Oueddei.

--The Northern Armed Forces (FAN). They are strongly entrenched in the east and control in particular the cities of Abeche, of Biltine, and of Ati. Their chief is Hissene Habre.

--The Chadian Armed Forces (FAT). They are the residue of the former national army and control all of the southern part of the country. Their "capital" is Moundou. They are under Lieutenant Colonel Abdeikader Wadel Kamougue.

--The Western Armed Forces (FAO). The result of a rift in the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Chad, they are stationed in Kanem, bordering on Lake Chad. They are commanded by 24-year old Moussa Medela Mahamat.

These four factions participated in the National Union Government, set up after the Kano 2 Conference this past April.

Six other trends, more or less inspired from the outside, joined with them at the time of the Lagos Conference, which brought about a "broadened" political settlement:

--The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Chad (MPLT). Entrenched solely in the islands of Lake Chad, it is supported by Nigeria. Its

chief is Abdelrahman. The latter has been challenged several times by other leaders and even accused of "high treason."

--The People's Liberation Front (FPL) of Mohammed Abba Said. It operates in the central part of the country.

--The First Volcan Army. Entrenched in the northeast, it is led by Aboulaye Adoum Dana, close to the government of Khartoum.

--The Revolutionary Democratic Council (or new Volcan). It is well entrenched in the extreme north (region of Bardai) and a little in the southeast. Its chief is Acyl Ahmat, friend of Libya.

--The original Frolinat, directed by Abba Siddick.

--The Fundamental Frolinat. Its leader is Hadjero Senoussi.

These six trends have established a provisional front for common action, with headquarters in Tripoli. Their military influence is either minimal or almost nonexistent.

Finally, an 11th trend, the National Democratic Union (UND). Its leader is a young "leftist intellectual" veterinarian, Fatcho Balam, exiled 11 years ago to Dakar.

8255

CSO: 4400

CAPITAL'S DEMILITARIZATION TO TEST GUNT'S COHESIVENESS

Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Nov 79 p 6

[Article by Jean-Pierre Langellier, special correspondent of LE MONDE]

[Text] N'Djamena--"Now, they will have to get along together. Will they behave above all as Chadians?" With this question, a young colleague in N'Djamena sums up the thousand uncertainties of the political situation in his country, subsequent to the setting up of the Transitional National Union Government. What are the chances of bringing its mission to a successful conclusion; that is, the application of the Lagos agreements? Will it withstand the ferments of divisiveness? In short, will it last 18 months, the period of this long and yet indispensable transition toward the stability of a lasting peace?

In this regard, the optimists emphasize the road already covered in 9 months, the progress in national reconciliation since the bloody confrontations of February and the terrible squaring of accounts that preceded and followed the exodus of the "southern" cadres, with at least 10,000 dead, taking into account N'Djamena, Sahr, and Moundou.

The birth of the transitional government, even with forceps, marks a turning point in the history of an independent Chad. For the first time, no faction, no trend has been neglected.

Here is a team that now includes "southerners," northerners" and centrists"; Bantus, Goranes, and Arabs; Christians, Animists, and Moslems; where General Maloum's former ministers must live with the chiefs of the Toubou rebellion; where are found the successive leaders of the Frolinat--Abba Siddick, Mohammed Abba Said, Hissene Habre, and Goukouni Oueddei; where all, former enemies and ephemeral allies, old exiled persons and novices in politics, come to rule together. Surely no African government offers such diversity.

Such great heterogeneity, on the other hand, feeds the fears of the most pessimistic, who predict inevitable tests of strength, preludes to the

splitting of the governmental team or the elimination of the weaker forces. Several dates should, in an intermediate amount of time, make it possible to test the cohesion of the new government. And first the demilitarization of N'Djamena, the most important item in the Lagos agreement.

In the opinion of all the experts, the effective withdrawal of the present forces from around the capital to a distance beyond a radius of 100 kilometers would represent a crucial step toward consolidation of peace. It must be said that up to now neither of the camps concerned has sincerely implemented demilitarization. How many officially "withdrawn" fighters from N'Djamena exchange their uniforms for a "djallabie" and then blend into the anonymity of the city to become mere "militants," but carefully keep their kaloshmidov within reach?

Infiltrations of Armed Militants

To this ruse are added the infiltrations of armed partisans. In N'Djamena one mutters that several hundred militants of the revolutionary council that is directed by Aycl Ahmat in recent weeks have been assimilated into the crowds of the Arab quarters. In a city literally flooded with weapons and munitions, what value will demilitarization have if it is not accompanied by the return of stocks of arms to the legal authority?

After such a long conflict, trust is lost more quickly than it is restored. Will the government have the means to prevent this or that trend from recruiting partisans, from holding clandestine meetings? Tensions will abate only when each of the leaders in the government feels physically secure. The arrival of the neutral inter-African (Benin, Congo, Guinea) force could lessen the psychological impact. But its realization is taking time. A meeting of the three chiefs of state concerned, scheduled to take place in Brazzaville to deal with this matter, has just been postponed at the last minute.

In fact, the obstacles to the rapid despatch of these contingents are as much material as political. On the one hand, only Libya has offered to finance the operation to be carried out within the framework of the OUA, but its offer was rejected. On the other hand, some of the governments committed to the enterprise hesitate to separate, if only for a few months, from their valuable officers who for the most part are their best political support within the country.

Consequently one easily realizes the difficulties that will hamper the creation of an integrated national army with a single command. Several

leaders have recently indicated that their own troops should form the nucleus of the future army, to which rival units would be added. This is the case with Mohammed Abba Said and Vice President Kamougue. The latter said that the Chadian armed forces (FAT) that he commands are the country's only "legal" force. Considering that his "southern" trend was disadvantaged when the key ministries were allotted—he did not get the ministries of interior and defense in particular—he demands that he be allowed to supervise the military staff and the security services. Whether or not his requests are satisfied, there is no doubt that the merger, even a progressive one, of the southern conventional-type army and the guerrilla units responsible to President Goukouni will be long and difficult in materializing.

It will be equally difficult for the northern armies to integrate. In fact, the leading personalities of the People's Armed Forces (FAP-Goukouni) and of the Northern Armed Forces (FAN-Habre) have made accusations against each other in recent months. On the other hand, the chief of state, Habre, was clever enough—or wise?—to build a European style army based on traditional hierarchical principles.

These differences result also from the contrast between the two temperaments. An unrelenting and courageous fighter, President Goukouni is above all a born mediator, preferring speech to confrontation. All those who have been with him doubt that he is impelled by fierce ambition and say that he would have been satisfied with the role of a local chief in his native Tibesti, if the errors of the southern administrations had not spurred him on to head an armed conflict which has now led him to the supreme magistracy.

On the other hand, Hissene Habre has never concealed his penchant for power. Intelligent, methodical, headstrong, high-handed, and brutal, he is as greatly feared as respected by the inhabitants of N'Djamena. He possesses a characteristic of great political leaders: patience. Many also see in him the future leader of Chad. In the meantime he will have to reckon with the admittance of a third non-southern force that [several illegible lines].

The Role of the French Troops

The entry of these personalities into the government, whether they come from the north, center, or east, illustrates a historical process: the return to power of Arab chiefs who had been excluded from it. Moreover, this phenomenon was inevitable since national reconciliation assumed an equitable ethnic representation. Now, the Chadians, grouped under the generic term of Arab, constitute almost half of the population, whereas the Gorane population, from which Goukouni and Habre come, includes

barely 24,000 persons. Since the southern exodus, N'Djamena has become a city that is nine-tenths Arab. Its inhabitants have become aware of their political power. Also, the assignment of the ministry of the interior to Abba Said has a symbolic value. The latter in fact was one of the founders of the first Frolinat, a movement that 14 years ago, in an area populated for the most part by Arabs (the center-east), launched the rebellion against the central administration.

This political revival is consonant with the "Islamization" of Chad. "With the entry of Goukouni and Habre into the government," remarked an observer, "Islam has advanced 600 kilometers southward." The Christians denounce and fear this "Mohammedan wind" that blows over N'Djamena. They criticized Goukouni's creation of a "ministry of religious affairs" and succeeded in having it suppressed in the new government.

The 11 Chadian trends agree in theory on one point: the departure of the French troops after the Inter-African neutral force is set up. But, between the "anti-colonialist speeches," and the tenor of private conversations on this subject, there are more than shades of difference. Even the leaders who are reputed to be most hostile to France do not exclude asking for French military instructors in the future.

In the meantime the 1,200 men who are still stationed in Chad have a quite unconventional role. The mission of the French army at the same time evokes those of mediator, of a relief organization, and of a tourist agency. It has guaranteed the security of the leaders assembled in Dou-guia, supplied jeeps to the new military police, assured the only existing air intercommunication. In addition, it maintains the old ferryboats that cross the Chari River and takes care of civilians in the military hospital. Without the kerosene delivered by the French army, many thousands of pilgrims would not have been able to carry out their duty in holy Mecca this year.

8255

CSO: 4400

MENGISTU DISCUSSES HAVANA CONFERENCE, LOCAL POLITICAL, ECONOMIC ISSUES

Beirut AL-HURRIYAH in Arabic 12 Nov 79 pp 34-35

[Interview With Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of Provisional Military Administrative Council, by Raba'i Madhum; "We Support Palestinian People Until They Achieve Their Goals; Havana Conference Was Voice of Progressive Forces Throughout World; We Condemn Camp David Accord and al-Sadat Deal With Israel; We Aspire to Achieve Socialist Socio-Economic Structure"]

[Excerpt] [Question] In your speech to the Ethiopian masses on the revolution's fifth anniversary, you paid extensive attention to the issue of building the party and announced the imminent formation of a committee to prepare for the completion of this task. When and of whom will this committee be formed and what are the practical tasks that will be entrusted to it?

[Answer] This committee will be announced by a law and it will begin its work shortly. This committee will be the legitimate political power in the country entrusted with the task of organizing the structure of the vanguard party of the working class for which we have waited long. The committee will draw up the party's program and will draft the laws and regulations that govern its functions. The committee will shoulder enormous responsibilities in mobilizing the true communist elements who are free of the disease of hunger for power and who are not politicized revolutionaries who trade in the name of the masses. Therefore, this committee will of necessity separate the wheat from the chaff. There has been further progress in this sphere through 5 years of bitter class struggle. The Ethiopian masses which were persecuted for a long time can now clearly distinguish their friends from their enemies.

One of the tasks that will fall on the shoulders of the party organizing committee will be the task of selecting and establishing those true communists who have stood constantly by the masses and by their political, social and economic liberation and who, with their political awareness and their devotion and selflessness, organized themselves in the course of the sacred class struggle.

As for the committee's work, it is natural that it will look for those individuals who possess the qualities of membership among the workers, the peasants, the revolutionary army and the intellectuals who have demonstrated their commitment to the revolution and, generally, among those who have not only accepted the program of the national democratic revolution in Ethiopia but who are also working with devotion and are ready to perform a role in implementing this program.

The party's actual structure will depend on the work of the organizing committee. But as I have already said on previous occasions, there is no doubt that the formation of the vanguard party will not be long in coming, thanks to the speed, momentum and strength of the revolution and to the supportive efforts of those entrusted with this task.

[Question] How do you interpret the works and results of the sixth non-aligned states conference which was held in Havana?

[Answer] The holding of the conference in Havana and the political declaration issued by the conference are of major importance. Because the nonaligned countries constitute two thirds the members of the United Nations, the resolutions adopted by these countries cannot be disregarded by the rest of the world. The nonalignment movement demonstrated in Havana that it is the face and voice of the progressive forces throughout the world.

The convocation of the conference in Havana despite the sabotage plans and attempts of the imperialist forces is a proof of the strength and dimensions of the movement and a proof of the maturity of its members. The Havana conference, the first of its kind to be held in any of the Latin American countries that are hostile to imperialism, dealt a severe blow to world imperialism. The conference demonstrated clearly the priority of the struggle against imperialism, neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid in the goals and policy of the nonaligned countries. The conference also announced loudly the nonaligned movement's opposition to all forms of foreign domination and occupation and demanded that borders be respected and not violated and that a new international economic system based on justice and equality be established.

Concerning the Middle East, the conference was clear and right in its position when it stated that there will be no just peace in the area unless Israel withdraws unconditionally from the Palestinian territories and from the occupied Arab territories and unless the Palestinians regain their legitimate national rights, including the right to independence and to establishing an independent state.

All aspects of the Camp David accords were condemned unanimously. We can also announce that the conference resolutions concerning Africa, the Middle East, Latin America and the Caribbean Sea (deal with) the economic and political issues, etc. The Havana conference itself will continue to have unique importance and will be immortalized by the history of the nonaligned countries.

U.S. Imperialism Most Hostile to Palestinian People

[Question] How do you assess the Middle East situation in the wake of the Camp David accords and the separate Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty?

[Answer] As a result of the separate treaty between Egypt and Israel, concluded under the supervision of the U.S. imperialism, al-Sadat betrayed the Arab cause generally and the Palestinian cause in particular.

The Camp David accords not only enabled Israel to persist in its Zionist policy but have also encouraged it to continue its aggression against the Arab and Palestinian territories.

The U.S. imperialism's full support for Israel has made this imperialism's hostility toward the Palestinian people clearer. This makes the current Middle East situation very serious and explosive. In addition to other members of the United Nations, to the OAU [Organization of African Unity] members and to the nonaligned countries, Ethiopia always stressed that it was necessary for the Geneva conference on the Middle East to be held with the participation of all the parties concerned. As a result of the capitulationist Camp David accords, a new practical problem has been created because Egypt's participation in such negotiations has been placed under serious and important doubt.

As you know, the Havana nonalignment conference took into serious consideration the issue of freezing Egypt's membership in the nonalignment [movement] because of its agreement with Israel and the United States of America. The conference entrusted the Coordination Bureau to examine this action on the part of Egypt and the harm it has caused the Palestinians and the Arabs and to submit a report to the ministerial meeting which will be held in New Delhi. This report will determine Egypt's status in the nonalignment movement and the possibility of Egypt's participation in any negotiations concerning the Middle East.

In the light of this, we feel that the Palestinian people's struggle to regain their rights must continue at full force. Ethiopia, on its part, is fully committed to the realization of this cause and of its final goals.

We Aspire to Achieve Socialist Socio-Economic Structure

[Question] In the same speech, you devoted special attention to the agricultural issue. There is no doubt that you have made strides to solve this issue in the past 5 years. Now, what are the goals that you seek to achieve and that you are proceeding to realize in this sphere?

[Answer] Under the objective conditions in Ethiopia at present, it is very obvious that the starting point in this country's economy lies in agriculture and not in industry. The idea is to develop highly this sector of the national economy, thus providing motives for proceeding toward agro-

industrial projects. To do this successfully, the necessary services must be supplied. This aspect constitutes the crux of the long-range plan of the revolutionary national development campaign and of the Higher Planning Council. The bitter struggle that we have had to wage against the class enemies at home and against the foreign reactionary forces and aggression and that has caused extensive losses and damage in lives and property (in the past 5 years) has caused the task of socio-economic rebuilding to proceed according to a plan coordinated with our military efforts. The Higher Planning Council has been founded in the light of the society that we seek to build. The task of this council will be that of coordinating in a manner compatible with the society that we intend to build the human and financial resources and the other openly available resources to deal with the destruction caused by the war of aggression and with the damage created by the class struggle and by the poverty that we inherited from the bourgeois feudalist regime.

The short-term plan is based on the experience gained through this campaign and this plan will focus on drawing up the broad lines and the working plan that the country will follow in its efforts to achieve revival and the socialist structure.

In the agricultural sphere, this will mean feeding the hungry and meeting the local consumption demands first and then producing raw agricultural materials for our developing factories and increasing the crops that yield hard currency so that we may import modern technology.

The task requires mobilizing and coordinating the private, popular and governmental efforts in a well-knit manner so as to achieve a socialist socio-economic structure. We have taken important steps in this direction, taking into consideration the need to collectivize the scattered ownerships of the peasants and the efforts of the toilers so as to increase production through the best use and utilization of modern technology (we have formed the Producers Association). We feel that this is an important initial step for laying down the material base of the socialist structure in our country.

8494

CSO: 4402

KENYA

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS NOTED—Even before the end of its first year in operation, Kenya's Fourth 5-Year Development Plan, covering the period 1979-1983, is failing. Its objectives cannot be achieved because the investment credits planned to finance it will have to be trimmed by about 30 percent. As of now only 40 percent of the programs have been completed. Nairobi is running itself ragged to keep up with the rise in price of hydrocarbons and, at the same time, its own exports are pegged on the international market at prices that are stagnating and paid with dollars that are constantly depreciating in value. In order to keep its industries operating, Kenya has to import more and more oil, or 80 percent of its energy needs. And to boot, coffee and tea production has suffered from bad weather. as a result, the budget will show a deficit of \$2.5 billion over the next few years and, from one year to the next, the balance of payments, which had shown a surplus of \$286 million, now shows a deficit of \$210 million. [Text] [Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French 22 Oct 79 p 60] 11466

CS0: 4400

LESOTHO

BRIEFS

LEAFLETS THREATEN BCP MEMBERS--Maseru.--The family of Lesotho's opposition Basotholand Congress Party leader, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, and supporters of his party have been threatened with assassination in anonymous leaflets widely distributed here at the weekend. The distribution of the leaflets follows months of violent incidents involving supporters of Mr Mokhehle's party. Mr Mokhehle is in exile in Tanzania. The leaflet said all members of Mr Mohehle's party would be destroyed "like bugs." The names of some prominent Basotho who are alleged to be feeding Congress Party insurgents are also mentioned in the leaflet. Some of the names include, Mr G. M. Kelisang, a Maseru lawyer, Mr Edgar Motubag, the editor of a fortnightly newspaper Leselinyana La Lesotho, Mr M. Mabote, the principal of Fheka High School, Mr T. Mofolo, Mr P. Selai, Mr M. Ntlongoa and others. A Lesotho Government spokesman declined to comment.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Dec 79 p 12]

CSO: 4420

PRESIDENT CHALLENGED BY GROWING OPPOSITION TO TWP

London WEST AFRICA in English 3 Dec 79 p 2219

[Text]

PRESIDENT TOLBERT, who has done so much to bring his country peacefully into the modern world, is now facing his greatest challenge: whether he can contain the opposition that is growing in Liberia to his True Whig Party and see the birth of a multi-party democracy. The dangers — and obviously opposition political leaders have a large responsibility here too — are that the strains of party debate may be too much for the tolerance of some of the more right-wing members of the True Whig Party, and that the famous stability of Liberia may become threatened by bannings and subsequently by violent attempts to overthrow the government.

Liberia emerged suddenly into the world spotlight on April 14 this year when a demonstration against a ministerial suggestion that the price of rice may be raised ended with the army opening fire. A large number of people were killed (unofficially over 100) and there was subsequently looting and destruction throughout Monrovia. Calm returned and a sort of moratorium on politics was observed by all Liberians so as not to interfere with the OAU summit held in Monrovia in July. However, the image of Liberia had changed. Clearly things were not as peaceful and the people not as content as they sometimes seemed to international observers.

Since the OAU summit ended there has been intense political activity in Liberia. This was to have centred on a mayoral election in Monrovia on November 13 in which a candidate would have stood in opposition to the True Whig Party, thus making it the first contested election in 20 years. The candidate was Dr. Amos Sawyerr, aged 34, an academic from the University of Liberia and a well-known member of the Movement for Justice in Africa, a political pressure group which since 1973 has been agitating for more democracy in political life and a greater commitment to the struggle against South Africa. (A statement of the

point of view and the proposals of another leading MOJA member is given on page 2221.) In the event the elections have been postponed until June next year in order to avert any possible violence.

The other point of pressure has come from efforts by the Progressive Alliance of Liberia (PAL) to register as a political party under the name of the Progressive People's Party (PPP). PAL was said to have been behind the demonstrations that led to the April 14 riots. It began as an organisation of students in America in the early 1970s, but it has long been seeking to become a political party in Liberia itself. President Tolbert originally gave some encouragement to its representatives. There is nothing in the Liberian constitution to prevent other parties arising to challenge to 110-year-old hegemony of the True Whig Party. Some members of the True Whig Party would like to see a one-party state introduced, but the President has always opposed this.

President Tolbert, who arrives in Britain next week on a state visit, is well-known for the successful efforts he has made to continue the "unification" policy introduced by his predecessor, President Tubman. This policy has made out of date the old image of Liberia (which still survives in some overseas newspaper comments) as a country divided into "settlers" and underprivileged "natives". This is no longer a problem in Liberia. President Tolbert will also be honoured for his well-known policy of "total involvement" and his striving towards a self-sufficiency and well-planned economic development that can "lift the people from mats to mattresses". He is also happily remembered for his turning away from the frock coats and silk hats of the Tubman era towards a combination of democratic informality and dignity. He is fulfilling his term as chairman of the Organisation of African Unity in a way that redounds to his and Liberia's credit.

There remains, however, the evidence that things are not entirely well. Dr. Boima Fahnbulleh, in his address reported on page 2221, talks of "a state of ferment because the developing consciousness of the people has outstripped the institutions which were designed to cater for the consciousness of a different historical era . . ." He suggests that new symbols of nationhood are needed and a new culture should be created. He has this hopeful and positive message:

"Liberia is changing! Not to understand this is to be blind to the realities around you. To understand this on the other hand does not give one the license to ridicule those who do not understand. The duty of those who understand the dynamics of change is to educate those who do not understand: a difficult task, you may say; but it is a noble challenge . . . As we move into the eighties we must channel the forces which exist at present into constructive paths and save ourselves from the 'blind fury of destruction'."

President Tolbert would not, of course, agree with the conclusions of Dr. Fahnbulleh. But he is a man deeply committed to the democratic processes — his repeated statement that he will leave power at the end of his term of office in 1983 had been an inspiration to anti-authoritarians in Africa — and his wisdom and tolerance (combined with the restraint and good sense of the opposition) should see Liberia safely through its present tensions.)

CSO: 4420

MOJA MEMBER SETS FORTH OPPOSITION VIEWPOINT

London WEST AFRICA in English 3 Dec 79 pp 2221, 2223

[Text] With the revival of political life in Monrovia, the voice of opposition is being heard. This is part of a lecture delivered at a student symposium in Sanniquellie City, Nimba County, by Dr. H. Boima Fahn-balleh, an assistant professor at the University of Liberia and an active member of the Movement for Justice in Africa (MOJA).

PEOPLE OF Nimba County, brothers and sisters, comrades: I am 30 years old and I have been in prison twice, on political charges. The first time was in 1968 during my father's trial for treason. I was imprisoned because the State considered me a security risk. I was held for 14 days. I was 19 years old then. The second time was in connection with the April 14 demonstration. I was arrested and charged with treason; because, according to the State, I had been teaching "foreign ideology" and had used my classes to indoctrinate students which led to their participation in the demonstration. This time I was held for 19 days.

My experience with political detention goes back to 1955. I was only six then. My maternal grandfather, the late Nete-Sie Brownell, Chairman of the defunct Reconstruction Committee, was arrested and charged with treason. I was young then, but I remembered my mother crying and screaming as she would do in 1968 and again in 1979.

Why do I tell you all this? What is the relevance of all this to the subject under discussion? The answer is simple. Since we are talking about the changing Liberian society, it is necessary that we understand that this society can only change if men change their ideas of politics and their perception of man. My family's political history shows a pattern — a very interesting

pattern — which is that one must conform; that is, one must stupidly accept what passes for reality without questioning the basis of that conformity. One gets into trouble if one decides to look at life from another perspective. One gets into serious trouble if one questions certain crystallised lies which masquerade as truths. This has been the nature of our society. We have deceived ourselves into believing that we can go on living the way our forefathers lived one hundred years ago. We have played the silly game of the sleeping beauty without realising that Africa was changing, stirring into consciousness; and there we were, unconscious, immobile and paralysed from a tragic coma — the coma of narrow-mindedness, prejudice and fear. Sooner or later, the African giant, awakened to its destiny, would stampede into history, dragging along those who slumbered or crushing them in its haste toward the future of dignity, justice and equality!

Today is Saturday, September 29, 1979. Looking back on the history of Africa, we can say that Africa has made progress. The fact that you have called us here to deal with the theme — Liberia, the changing society — is an indication that Africa has made progress and so have the Liberian people. But we can say that there are some who continue to sleep-walk, and are therefore incapable of understanding the rumblings of the African people as they emerge into the history of conscious humanity. For us

who understand that there is no stagnancy in nature, that change is bound to come, and that the history of man is the history of progress, we need to move forward, to understand the changing world situation in order to make preparations for the future.

I have decided to speak to you about the "Changing Liberian Society within the context of the African Revolution." In order to understand the changing Liberian society, I think it is necessary to understand the changing African situation and how it affects the Liberian nation. I believe in the politics of linkage — i.e., changes in one area affect all other areas. Since Liberia is a part of Africa, she cannot escape the wind of change blowing across the continent. This wind has smashed empires, has crushed tyrannies, has swept and is sweeping away the cobwebs of backwardness, ignorance and oppression.

Brothers and sisters, Africa is growing up and we are part of this growing-up process. The demand for justice, equality and dignity signals the emergence of the African people into the cavalcade of the history of progressive humanity. This emergence is not a smooth process. The African people are paying in blood and lives for the right to live as human beings.

My brothers and sisters, we are back home where consciousness is growing and the people are moving. The society is in a state of ferment because the developing consciousness of the people — existing in this period of history — has outstripped the institutions which were designed to cater for the consciousness of a different historical era. This is all within the framework of the African Revolution. An understanding of this Revolution is an understanding of the historical reality that the African people who were yesterday's slaves are today's militants, demanding in the name of humanity, justice and dignity for their race.

Today in Liberia we are developing; not in the narrow sense of beautiful roads and buildings, but in the sense of a new commitment. This development has served to enlighten a new generation; a generation conscious of its place in Africa and the world. This generation sees its task as the building of a nation: proud, dignified and respected among the developing nations of the Third World; a nation which will revert to its true creed as a nation for the dispossessed people of colour. This is our task, our mission, and our destiny.

As we look around our country, we can see forces which are products of the changing Liberian society. Our responsibility is to understand these forces, to harness them in the building of a better Liberia. How we comport ourselves will be the image the world will have of us. At the moment, we are not doing well. There is no sense of nationalism, therefore no national pride. My brothers and sisters, the world demands from us — as the first black republic in the world — a much more

serious posture than what we present at the moment: a nation of niggers, slavishly imitating the Americans and making ourselves the laughing-stock of Africa and the world.

This is a new era. We can call it the era of Africa's enlightenment. Thus, we will have to think as African people; dealing with all the developed nations on the basis of our interest: i.e., the interest of Liberia and its people. He will have to utilise our resources for the benefit of our people and only our people. We must not allow ourselves to become pawns of any of the developed nations; for this will only emasculate our manhood, undermine our sense of purpose, and create an inferiority complex in us and our children.

Liberia is changing! Not to understand this is to be blind to the realities around you. To understand this on the other hand does not give one the license to ridicule those who do not understand. The duty of those who understand the dynamics of change is to educate those who do not understand: a difficult task you may say; but it is a noble challenge. This is the challenge we all face: a challenge which brings to mind the call of that great philosopher — Rabindranath Tagore:

"Through the troubled history of man comes sweeping a blind fury of destruction and the towers of civilisation topple down to dust. . . . Come, young nations, proclaim the fight for freedom. . . . Build bridges with your life across the gaping earth blasted by hatred, and march forward."

As we move into the eighties, we must hurriedly channel the forces which exist at present into constructive paths and save ourselves from the "blind fury of destruction." I am talking about the changing Liberian society and how we can ride the turbulent waves of this change until we get to smooth shores with the ebbing of the waves.

If we disagree on the nature of this change and the solutions, it is because we see life differently. I have faith in the African man and his ability to contribute to humanity's progress. Others see the African man as being doomed to live in wretchedness, poverty and ignorance. These people look for gifted Africans and separate them from their brothers. In other words, they create classes — a gradation of so-called superior and inferior human beings. This kind of system they argued was ordained by God; for, according to them, the five fingers are not equal. Such nonsense can only come from those who want to believe in fairy tales. The five fingers are not equal, but neither is any one superior to the other.

For the changing Liberian society, we need to state some hard facts. All is not well. To recognise this is to understand the necessity for remedy. We know that the society is pregnant with change; and we

want to believe that the newborn will not be deformed; that is, if we carry on the correct procedure for childbirth.

First, it is absolutely necessary for the changing Liberian society to develop national consciousness. In simple language, national consciousness can be considered the mental attitude which places the nation above all other things. Thus, a man who sees Liberia as a plantation where he can make "quick money" to spend in Europe and America cannot be said to have national consciousness. Likewise a man who feels he must drain the public treasury for his own selfish ends has no national consciousness.

We can expand our category to include all those who believe in luxury at the expense of the people; all those who believe in bullying the people; all those who cry for peace, stability and harmony and yet brutalise the common people; and all those who turn their noses up when they see the broken and starved bodies of workers and peasants. We say they have no consciousness and are therefore not nationalists. They are parasites, thieves, exploiters and indecent opportunists. For such people, national development means self-enrichment at the expense of the nation and its people.

National consciousness must reflect national development. National development, in its rightful and dignified posture, means the total development of the nation

and its people — their culture and their dignity. We can all this kind of development people's development. This means that it is reflected in the material welfare of all the people. This means that it is total, progressive and history-making: for who else makes history but the people. A society which has not developed national consciousness is a society which has not found its direction. Such a society will have difficulty understanding the changes which emerge within its fold. Thus, to provide a safe framework within which the changing Liberian society can emerge into maturity and take its rightful place in the forefront of the African Revolution, I propose the following:

1. The symbols of nationhood are reflection of the dominance of one group. They need to be changed to reflect the collective history of the Liberian people. For example, the Constitution reads: "We the people of the Republic of Liberia were originally the inhabitants of the United States of America." This is not true: for the Republic of Liberia embraces those who came from America and those who were referred to as "the Lords of the soil." Now is the time for a new Constitution, drawn up by the chosen representatives of the Liberian people to reflect the changing Liberian reality.

The flag is a sad and miserable imitation of the American flag. As consciousness develops, our nationalist pride will continuously be undermined as we look and see fluttering about our national shrines, a flag which bears striking resemblance to that taken on to the battlefields of Asia behind which came American soldiers, drowning in blood and tears the cries of the Indochinese people for liberty and justice. It is true that the flag which flutters over our

land today is part of our history. But this history must be rewritten, for there are so many inaccuracies. Those who love the flag have no need to worry. They will always find it fluttering beautifully in the museum, among the relics of the past — relics which represent the history of our people, not yet awakened to the call of their true destiny.

2. A new culture must be created — a culture of selflessness, dedication to national objectives, and unbounded patriotism. But first we must get rid of the culture of individualism, greed, and narrow-mindedness. The tragedy of any society is to educate people to think that titles, names, and positions are the "be all

and end all" of existence. Such a society becomes individualistic, selfish, and insensitive to the needs of the mass of the people. The changing Liberian society to survive intact will have to educate its children to respect man, not because of his name, title, or wealth, but because he renders service to humanity.

3. The changing Liberian society will have to make the people's welfare its priority. There must be free and quality primary, secondary, and university education; free textbooks and uniforms; one junior college in each of the counties; emergency programmes to train doctors, nurses, and teachers; and finally, there must be dairy farms in all the counties — owned by the State — to provide milk for babies and children.

4. To generate money for welfare programmes, we must close some of the embassies which only serve as outposts of idleness. We must cut down on foreign travels. There must be a reduction in the salaries of high income earners and an increase in the salaries of low income earners.

5. All the counties must have budgetary allotments for development purposes. The money allotted would be proportional to the population of each county. There must however be a minimum allotment of ten million dollars for each county in each fiscal year. Stiff penalties must be imposed for embezzlement. I would suggest life imprisonment and the confiscation of all property.

6. There must be partial nationalisation of all large corporations engaged in the exploitation of the country's natural and mineral resources. Government's share must be between 65 and 75 per cent.

7. A Commission of Inquiry must be set up to investigate the acquisitions of government officials — living and dead — from 1944 to the present. Ill-gotten wealth to be confiscated by the State and utilised for the benefit of the Liberian people.

8. There must exist a programme for the clearance of slums in the cities; the building of houses in the towns and villages for workers and peasants. There must be a scheme whereby medical doctors, lawyers, private businessmen, and self-employed people would declare their income annually and pay taxes to the government. Fraudulent practices to be curtailed by severe punishment . . .

These are just some proposals to help us along the way. They are moderate proposals. The changing Liberian society

demands that we give these proposals our fullest attention. The consequences of neglect would be tragic. The history of man has shown that drastic situations demand drastic solutions. Thus, my call today for those who are responsible for the affairs of state to take seriously, very seriously, the pleas of ordinary men and women for justice, liberty, and equality.

My brothers and sisters, the problem with some of our people in this country is that they forget too soon. They spend so much time in self-adulation, so much time in listening to flatteries from opportunists that they cannot hear the cries of those who sit on the sidelines watching this tragicomedy. Thus, some of our people continue to make the same mistakes as they made in the past: hoping and praying that time will stand still, that the people will never move; that the masses will go on supporting forever a false aristocracy and a discarded social, economic, and political system. To think this way is to daydream.

My brothers and sisters, I am no prophet of doom. I am just an interpreter of the realities around us. In certain quarters today, I hear the same cries, the same pleas, and the same defiant protest our brothers made when they were held in bondage in America. The only difference this time is that the cries, pleas, and defiant protest are directed at them. In the Declaration of Independence, our brothers from America proclaimed to the world that:

"We the people of the Republic of Liberia were originally the inhabitants of the United States of North America. In some parts of that country, we were debarred by law from all the rights and privileges of men — in other places, public sentiment, more powerful than law, frowned us down. We were everywhere shut out from all civil office. We were excluded from all participation in the government. We were taxed without our consent. We were compelled to contribute to the resources of a country, which gave us no protection. We were made a separate and distinct class, and again: us every avenue to improvement was effectually closed. Strangers from all lands of a colour different from ours, were preferred before us. We uttered our complaints, but they were unattended to, or only met by allying the peculiar institutions of the country. All hope of a favourable change in our country was thus wholly extinguished in our bosoms, and we looked with anxiety abroad for some asylum from the deep degradation."

Today, brothers and sisters, these complaints have amplified. They have become louder and deafening. Will you listen, try to understand and carry out the necessary reforms; or will you turn away, refuse to listen and understand, and wait for the nightmare? You see, unlike you, your brothers here have nowhere to go. They must fight this battle here in order to survive. This is their fate, and today they understand it more than ever.

Ask not for whom the bell tolls. It tolls for thee. Until the people reclaim their land, their wealth, and their dignity throughout the length and breadth of Africa: the Struggle Continues! I thank you.)

CSO: 4420

MALAWI

BRIEFS

ELECTRICITY FOR RURAL CENTERS--Zomba Thursday--The Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism, Mr. Zondwayo Jere, announced here yesterday that plans had been drawn by ESCOM for the electrification of 12 rural centres over the next five years and that Nkhotakota would tentatively have electric power by mid-1982. [Excerpt] [Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 23 Nov 79 p 1]

CSO: 4420

OJM ORGANIZATION PROCESSES DISCUSSED, SUCCESS ACHIEVED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Nov 79 p 3

[Excerpt] During the course of an interview granted yesterday afternoon to the national news media on the occasion of the celebration of the second anniversary of the founding of the OJM [Mozambican Youth Organization], its secretary general, Zacarias Kupela, declared: "During 1979, we gained experience within our organization, and made substantial improvements in our work methods. We intensified the involvement of the youth in national reconstruction tasks, something which was made possible by the establishment of our organizations in the most diversified sectors of national activity."

At the same meeting, that leader announced some of the major activities to be carried out next year by this democratic mass organization, noteworthy among which is the raising of the organizational standing of the volunteer work brigades which are performing concrete tasks in our government's great projects that are of prime importance to our country's socioeconomic development.

"We realize that it is also necessary to intensify the practice of cultural and sports activities. We must attract our youth, by holding recreational activities of a training and educational type; and we have already had some experience in this area. We have discovered that there is mass participation by the youth," remarked the secretary general of the OJM, who continued by describing some of the programs of action for 1980.

In connection with the latter point, Zacarias Kupela made a detailed analysis of the importance of the use of free time by the youth, citing the fact that the organization's entities on the various levels are greatly concerned with the rapid creation of hobby or youth clubs, which would be local in places where there is a large concentration of young people, lending a greater impetus to cultural and sports activities, and holding discussions on the widest variety of topics related to your youth.

Commemorative Celebrations Are a Time for Mobilization

During the interview, the OJM secretary general dealt with various matters associated with the activity of the organization, which were subjected to

a thorough analysis during the meeting, such as the celebrations marking the second anniversary of the creation of the entity for organizing Mozambican youth.

For example, in discussing the process of admitting members, he expressed the view that, at this time, when thousands of young people are involved in the celebrations, the mobilization among the youth must become dynamized to involve them in tasks related to national reconstruction., and also as a means of lending a more lively and happy essence to the process that has been under way since 29 November of last year.

Going into detail on the matter of the process of admitting members per se, Zacarias Kupela stated: "We know that there is still a great deal of explanation to be made on the various levels regarding this process; because we have learned that, in some locations, an attempt is being made to turn this work into a reflection of the candidacies for party membership wherein a careful analysis of the candidates is made. But we have always claimed that we are an entity for mass organization of Mozambican youth, and we cannot exclude the youth; because, otherwise, the enemy will be the one to organize and mobilize them."

To date, it is still impossible to ascertain the total number of members admitted, because there are shortcomings in the organizational aspect of this process. However, according to reports from our country's districts and provinces, the aforementioned process has been successful.

Steadfastness and Determination of the Youth in the National Reconstruction Tasks

One of the great accomplishments of the Mozambican Youth Organization this year has been the creation of volunteer work brigades in fulfillment of the Declaration of the Permanent Political Committee of the FRELIMO Party's Central Committee, which cites the need for the youth to constitute a vanguard and shock force in the reconstruction of the areas devastated by the enemy.

2909

CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY COOPERATION IN HEALTH SECTOR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Dec 79 pp 3, 8

[Excerpt] Three members of the Italian Communist Party specializing in planning work spent nearly 15 days in our country at the invitation of the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, to undertake an exploration of the possibility of cooperation between that party and the Ministry of Health in this area. The results accrued at the conclusion of the work performed by this party delegation were the main topic in a meeting held with it by NOTICIAS.

Severino Delogu, a physician specializing in planning, was the first one to make his statement to our reporter, beginning with a discussion of the impressions gained by his delegation during the visit to Mozambique. On this topic, the subject of our interview said: "We were already familiar with the Mozambican health policy, and this trip enabled us to observe at closer hand how it is being implemented. We cannot conceal our good impression, of everything that we observed, which we consider completely positive, especially since this is a developing nation. The people's involvement in the nation's various tasks is also satisfactory."

Severino Delogu subsequently mentioned the fact that we have inherited an entire structure and work methods which are colonial and which served the interests of Portuguese colonialism in Mozambique. However, in his opinion, to date considerable progress has been made toward creating conditions to allow the health authorities to be in the service of the people; and the most obvious proof of this is the people's involvement in protecting their own health. This has contributed to the socioeconomic development of our country, "because a citizen who is ill can hardly produce in a factory, in an enterprise, on a collective farm or in an office."

The Importance of Preventive Medicine

Severino Delogu underscored the need to intensify the training of paramedical personnel, "because when they are trained, they demonstrate their motivation for the work that they are doing, and we have noticed this. The factor on which we base this claim is that there is a deep involvement on

the part of the health workers, and their level of political consciousness is rather high."

Thus, at the end of the work which the delegation from the Italian Communist Party performed in our country, and within the context of the preparatory work for future cooperation between the PCI and the Ministry of Health, the formation of cadres in the area of planning was the main area for cooperation that the delegation proposed to carry out in the near future.

In discussing the mechanisms to be used in this process, Severino Delogu stated, during the interview, that planning specialists would soon be sent to our country to train Mozambican cadres: "We want a systematic, organized type of cooperation, and it is the intention of the PCI to expand the areas of cooperation with the People's Republic of Mozambique."

In conclusion, Ferdinando Terranova expressed his appreciation on behalf of the delegation for the lively and enthusiastic manner in which the Mozambican Government followed and backed its work during its stay in Mozambique.

2909

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

NEW STATE SECRETARIES INSTALLED--"The victory lies in the combination of your sector with the other sectors. All the sectors are economic, fundamental and decisive; and hence they will be victorious only if they manage to coordinate and integrate your activities with those of the other entities." This statement was made by the president of the FRELIMO Party and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Moises Machel, yesterday afternoon, at the installation of Joao dos Santos Ferreira, Gaspar Horacio Mateus Zimba and Antonio Jose Lima Rodriguez Branco as state secretaries for cotton, cashew nuts and fish, respectively. Other leaders of the FRELIMO Party and the Mozambican Government were also present at the swearing in of the new state secretaries who have just been appointed. The naming of those in charge of these sectors was described by the Mozambican head of state as an assignment of individual responsibility, so that "we shall have someone from whom to ask an accounting." In his brief remarks after the oath taken by the state secretaries, President Samora Machel also mentioned the importance of cashew nuts, cotton and fish, particularly, shrimp, to the development of the national economy. He also made note of the overall status of the areas to which those three leaders were appointed. They come under the jurisdiction of the minister of agriculture, and must devise development programs for the two types of crops, and promote the execution of studies and plans, among many other tasks. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Nov 79 p 1] 2909

CSO: 4401

SPECIAL EDITION ON OAU, SWAPO AIMS BANNED

Script Available in Office

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 1 Dec 79 pp 1, 3

[Article by [Editor] Hannes Smith: "Banned"]

[Excerpts] Windhoek: In late September of this year, we had to consign to the flames almost 7 000 copies of a special edition which dealt with interviews abroad. The reports threw some light on the ad hoc committee appointed by the Organisation of African Unity, to report back in July 1980, on long term military and economic planning, aimed against South Africa. At the same time, it lifted the veil, however partially, on Swapo's immediate policies, and its alliances.

We also planned a second edition which would have appeared a week later. That one was never written because the printing charges of the first amounted to nearly R1 000,00 and we do not have the money to give a display of fireworks.

We are asking our readers to look at the two pictures on this page today and to decide for themselves if any of the two is objectionable.

The aim of printing these photographs is for the reader to judge, and we hope that they will make use of the opportunity to peruse the script of the banned edition in our offices. We know who was responsible for insisting that the Publications Control Board ban the edition. We know the quisling so well that we may soon make use of this opportunity and expose him for what he is, for all the evidence is in our hands. We will do it in a lethal manner, uprooting him in his entirety.

It hurts us, and we cannot say it often enough, that our readers contributed more than enough money, that is R2 500,00 to pay the expenses, and we paid nearly R1 000,00 for the special edition, only to see it consumed by flames.

If we had had the money and had gone on appeal, our edition would have been released.

Possession Prohibited

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Dec 79 p 7

[Excerpt] CAPE TOWN. — Possession of page proofs number 13 to 17 intended for publication in the Windhoek Observer of September 29 was prohibited in yesterday's Government Gazette.

Possession of reproductions of the proofs is also prohibited, the notice says.

CS0: 4420

DETAILS GIVEN ON BUDGET, MUDGE'S REQUEST FOR EXTRA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Dec 79 p 3

[Text]

MR DIRK Mudge, Chairman of the majority Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, on Friday tabled in the SWA National Assembly, an additional budget Bill providing for a further R66 779 440 for State expenditure in the current financial year.

The largest single vote, totalling R36,8m was allocated for additional expenditure of the Directorate of Constitutional Development.

There was no discussion on the Bill and the draft legislation was read for a first time.

For development in Namaland, an amount of R606 200 has been asked for. For the governments of self-governing regions, the following has been asked for: Ovamboland R5 885 400; Kavango R4 147 900; Caprivi R2 734 800; Damaraland R3 241 900 and Rehoboth R873 500.

For development in non-self-governing regions — with the exception of Namaland, an amount of R17 352 000 was requested.

The sum requested for contributions to sports facilities was R1 250 000, and for Civic Affairs and Manpower, a further R6 648 890, which includes R4 500 000 for the identity documents issued and R1 790 000 for accommoda-

tion, structures and engineering services.

For National Health and Welfare, the sum of R941 274 was asked, of which a sum of R531 842 is for social pensions.

For National Education an additional amount of R1 294 378 was asked for, which includes R376 960 for salaries.

For Agriculture and Forestry, an additional R6 586 310 was requested, which included R1 707 950 for the promotion of population density — in terms of the Act accepted last week and R1 756 500 for the security of farmsteads and R129 850 for occupation allowances, again in terms of the act approved last week.

For finance — an additional sum of R4 210 820 was asked for. Of this sum R3 500 000 is intended for the Landbank.

The sum of R6 918 376 was asked for Economic Affairs, which includes R3 013 946 as payment of a guarantee for the SA Railways and R3 505 900 for Sea Fisheries.

For Water Affairs, R2 585 100 extra was requested — R1 614 000 of which is intended for improvements at State water schemes.

BRIEFS

CHILDREN GIVEN BOMB INFORMATION--South West schoolchildren have been issued with a booklet instructing them what action to take to counter the threat of terrorist bomb attacks. The booklet, which has been issued to all schoolchildren, was jointly compiled and distributed by the SWA Command Headquarters, the SWA Divisional Headquarters of the SA Police and the SWA Headquarters of the SA Railway Police. The booklet which is printed in three languages, English, Afrikaans and German, gives schoolchildren background information on what terrorist bombs look like, types of bombs, and what to do when finding a bomb. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 7 Dec 79 p 3]

CSO: 4420

AIR NIGER'S FINANCIAL PROBLEMS NOTED

Niamey SAHEL HEBDO in French 8 Oct 79 1/p 15-17

[Article by Dubois Tourawa]

[Excerpts] Air transport plays a major role in our nation's economic development, but it requires huge investments. One might even say that no development can take place without adequate means of transportation, as their absence represents a serious handicap that may result in isolating a country, both physically and economically. This is the reason for the efforts made in recent years to develop, improve, or just create a highway network, and to consider a railroad system.

There are, however, many obstacles to be overcome: heavy rains that damage the trails, many accidents on the ground and a lack of financial resources create a most difficult situation that hampers surface transportation and by that very fact slows economic growth so that "the airplane" appears "as the ideal means of communication and penetration" and one of the safest bets for the development of our nation.

Thus on 28 March 1961, shortly after [several African nations] gained their independence, a treaty was signed in Yaounde stipulating creation of the Air Afrique airline. Thus each nation was supposed, after becoming independent, to create its own national airline to serve its domestic needs.

So our airline was born in 1966, against great odds, as its creation required investments that were sizable, even out of proportion, to the nation's potential. Its 28 million in assets are divided among the state, 55 percent, UTA, through the intermediary of the African Air Transport Development Company (SODERAL), 22.5 percent, and Air Afrique, also 22.5 percent.

UTA is in charge of training the flying staff, of accounting and of paying up to 50 percent of the French pilots' salaries. As for Air Afrique, it is in charge of aircraft maintenance in Abidjan and Dakar. Each year, however, that maintenance increases by 10 percent, to which 12 percent must be added for ASECNA [Agency for Air Navigation Safety in Africa and Madagascar]. Up-keep is paid according to flight time for all types of aircraft: DC-4, DC-6 and Fokker F-27.

As far as the DC-16 is concerned, Air Niger paid 12,703,320 francs for 28 hours 50 minutes of flying time, or 153,360 francs per flight hour, similarly for the DC-4, 1,399,706 francs for 5 hours 55 minutes, or 87,170 francs an hour. In the case of the Fokker F-27, Air Niger paid 1,878,311 francs for 67 hours and 20 minutes, or 27,896 francs per hour.

It should also be pointed out that 2,400 hours of flying are necessary before proceeding with a general maintenance job, which, in the case of the DC-6, is supposed to come to 93,892,100 F this year. At the present time, however, there are only two types of aircraft to take care of national traffic: the DC-6 and the Fokker, as the DC-4 happens to be in need of repairs and waiting for funds in the amount of 60 million CFAF. We should add at this time that our airline's price scale dates back to the time of its creation. That stagnation and the expenses of organizing the pilgrimage, not to mention the international economic contingency, resulted for Air Niger in a deficit condition in the amount of 34,591,306 CFAF just for the year 1978. For the current year, predictions bring that figure up to 224,167,000 CFAF, not counting the pilgrimage. Last year's pilgrimage resulted in a loss of about 55 million francs. To mitigate that deficit, it behooves us to increase or maintain Air Niger's commission, which was 4,600 F in recent years but is down to 2,000 F at present.

Thus, at the moment, pilgrims number 4,160, with expenses amounting to 1,531,358,400 CFAF. Air Niger's share in the organizational expenses of the pilgrimage comes to 8 millions only. Those include the payment of royalties in Saudi Arabia, the pilgrims' lodging etc.

Let us point out that domestic flights are closely connected with long-distance flights, that is, any delay in long-distance flights results in a delay for Air Niger in serving its domestic lines.

As to freight, the heaviest tonnage happens to originate from Paris: in 1977 that freight added up to 566,337 tons, while in 1978 it reached 961,581 tons, thus a 70 percent increase. For the current year, the predicted figure is 1,300 tons. Domestically, 15,508 passengers flew in 1977, 23,723 in 1978 and 35,000 for this year. Passengers bound for Arlit include 7 percent Europeans.

That success in developing freight is not the result of chance but of an organization whose sole concern is effectiveness. It also ties in with the development of road transportation, which increases the need for parts, with the amount of materiel for the mining industry, and with the tonnage of fresh foods coming from Paris. Considering the above data, our airline is making giant strides: indeed, its turnover goes from 670,290,977 F, plus 207,647,070 F (pilgrimage) in 1976 to 861,717,332 F, plus 297,977,055 F (pilgrimage) in 1977, and to 1,268,344,797 F in 1978, including 279,667,830 F (pilgrimage).

Air Niger's troubles are connected with the lack of discipline manifested by the passengers who do not respect the weight allowance. In fact, they have difficulty understanding that an overload jeopardizes their safety. An educational campaign is more than necessary in that respect.

Given the quantitative progression of its traffic, Air Niger's prospects for the future include the purchase of another plane, whose tonnage would be twice that of the Fokker.

Air Niger's Relations With Other Airlines

Our national airline's relations with airlines operating in our country are contractual if they are not within the framework of bilateral cooperation. Let us clarify at this point that such relations are more important where Algeria is concerned, as they are justified by the ties of friendship, solidarity, brotherhood and neighborliness that bind the two nations. Before examining the results of that cooperation, however, let us give a brief description of Air Algerie.

The airline started on 1 November 1972 and its network is made up of three major lines: the first connects Niamey with Dakar once a week. The second includes Algiers, Niamey, Brazzaville and Luanda, and the third serves Algiers, Niamey, Bamako, Conakry and Bissau. Getting Niger out of its landlocked situation provides our country with a remarkable opening onto new horizons. Let us also note that the light traffic prevailing between 1972 and 1975 did not hamper the airline in the pursuit of its activities since the idea is to further strengthen the ties already in existence between the two countries.

Involved in that traffic are, on one hand, the Niger students bound for Algeria and the Middle East (they number 200 to 250 per school year), businessmen on their way to Europe, pilgrims bound for Islam's holy places and, on the other hand, official missions. The volume of that traffic, however, is not in proportion to the expected profits. The annual loss is so extensive that it equals the value of a Boeing 737.

The above losses are related to the insufficient economic connections, with the habit of Algiers-bound passengers to travel by way of France, and with the cooperants' [French military draftees serving overseas in a civilian capacity] obligation to travel by UTA or Air Afrique. That situation only applies to the south-north directions, that is, Niamey-Algeria-Europe and the Middle East.

The north-south traffic, from Niger to the other South-Sahara countries, is totally nonexistent. That is due to the absence of economic relations between Niger and the countries served by Air Algerie. The main reason, however, is the passengers' habit of traveling by way of Abidjan and the absence of certain traffic rights on the lines between Niamey-Bamako and Niamey-Dakar. That situation is tied to the intergovernmental negotiations regarding air transport.

Air Algerie's prospects for the future revolve around the regularity of its flights to Niamey which, in Mr Ali's own words, has become the airline's "turntable" in Southern Sahara. Indeed, it should be noted out that, outside its own country, Air Algerie only has two regional headquarters in the world, one in Paris and the other (the new one) in Niamey.

By the way, relations between Air Algerie and Air Niger, with its national air fleet, have now been in effect for 7 years with respect to the training of flying and technical personnel needed in flying the Boeing 737. Air Niger also benefits from Air Algerie's experience with the pilgrimage.

As for Air Libya, however, traffic is heavier on the Sebha-Niamey run, and generally involves businessmen arriving from Libya. Going to Sebha, that traffic is insignificant: some 10 passengers...our readers will recall that, before that airline took over, Air Niger took care of that traffic. That was to end with the agreement signed in 1971 and the opening of the line in 1977. The rates for the various routes are fixed by international regulations governing air transport.

11936

CSO: 4400

PAPERS WARN THAT ZIMBABWE SETTLEMENT DOES NOT END STRUGGLE

'NEW NIGERIAN' Comment

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 Nov 79 p 1

[Editorial: "An Act of Bad Faith"]

[Text]

THIS week's massive invasion of Zambia by Muzorewa-Smith forces underscores the intransigence of the white minority clique in southern Africa and their black hirelings. It shows their unwillingness to accept the emergence of a genuinely independent Zimbabwe. It is very sad that after all the goodwill shown by the Patriotic Front and the Frontline states, the reward is this gratuitous and wanton destruction of lives and property by Ian Smith and his quislings. All the more pathetic is the fact that the victim of this mindless aggression, Zambia, has virtually bent over backwards to ensure that a peaceful settlement is reached at the Lancaster talks. Such was his desire for peace that President Kenneth Kaunda rushed to London to prod the Patriotic Front to accept Lord Carrington's unsatisfactory transitional arrangements.

This paper has warned on a number of times against a credulous acceptance of a Pax Britannica. Lord Carrington's handling of the talks was enough proof of Britain's collusion with apartheid South Africa to rob the Patriotic Front of victory even in a so-called free and fair election. If anything, the provocative atmosphere created by the Salisbury clique is a further testimony of their evil designs. Let no one make any bones about it, apartheid South Africa in collusion with Britain will do all in its power to prevent anyone but the Muzorewa-Smith clique from winning the elections. And if by accident, victory falls on the Patriotic Front, the racists and imperialists will not allow Zimbabwe see peace. Furthermore, the racists have prepared for the destabilisation of the Frontline states, particularly Angola and Mozambique. A senior Angolan official

told diplomats in Luanda this week that the apartheid regime was engaged in an undeclared war with his country. This calls to mind the invasion of Angola by the racist in 1975 and the abortive "cobra 77" plan for the installation of the puppets Holden Roberto and Jonas Savimbi in Luanda.

African countries who are interested in the liberation of southern Africa should brace themselves up for a bitter struggle with the instruments of darkness. We cannot afford to live in delusions and illusions any longer.

'DAILY TIMES' Comment

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 27 Nov 79 p 3

[Editorial: "The Racists Are Restless"]

[Text] Last Friday, the United Nations Security Council by consensus condemned Zimbabwe's latest military attacks against Zambia as an act of aggression. At the same time, it called on Britain to take steps to prevent further Zimbabwean raids into Zambia and, finally, in a fine display of diplomatic equivocation, the UN ordered the "responsible authority" to pay compensation to Zambia for loss of life and property, but failed to name the authority.

For Zambia, which had summoned the emergency meeting of the Security Council, there was hardly any doubt that Britain was the responsible authority in Zimbabwe. But Britain, which had, in fact, voted with the consensus in condemning the raids, insisted that she could not be considered the "responsible authority" or be made to pay compensation in as much as she had no legal control over the Zimbabwe yet. But in the very next breath, Britain proceeded to order the Salisbury clique to put an end to its incursions into Zambia.

But that kind of diplomatic double talk should leave no one in doubt as to the diabolic machinations now being hatched in southern Africa and the lunatics who are behind them. These senseless raids are the work of desperate racists, who realize, more than anyone else, that their days of economic banditry and human subjugation in southern Africa are numbered.

The Lancaster House conference on the future of Zimbabwe has dragged on for almost 3 months now. And it has dragged on precisely because of British Intransigence and her thinly-veiled attempt to impose a settlement on the Patriotic Front. Britain has stated on more than one occasion that the Patriotic Front's refusal to meet her terms of settlement may leave her no alternative but to recognize the present puppet regime in Salisbury.

This is a development that will not only please the British to no end but one that will gladden the hearts of their racist cohorts in Pretoria as well. It is only in that context that the latest senseless attacks on Zambia can be understood.

Rebel forces have, of course, made innumerable incursions into Zambia in the past; but while those were purportedly aimed at Patriotic Front bases, these latest ones were aimed at the total disruption of Zambian communication network and thereby cripple her economy. For in the raids no less than 12 rail and road bridges were totally destroyed.

The timing of the raids are all the more revealing, in that they came a few days after Abel Muzorewa's visit to Johannesburg on his way back from the London talks. His tough talk and threat of greater military actions against Zambia since then further points up the extent to which his racist masters in Pretoria and London would go to frustrate the just aspirations of black people in all of southern Africa.

This latest cowardly act of desperation on the part of the racists must be seen in the proper perspective. It must be seen as a last ditch effort, the last gasp of a failed political and economic system. No amount of military intimidation and economic blackmail will sway the black people of southern Africa from the just struggle for their liberation.

The racists can continue to delude themselves into thinking that they can, by exerting military and economic pressure, break the will of the people of southern Africa. Well, they might as well face the fact theirs is a lost gambit.

The brave people of Zambia, Zimbabwe and Namibia do not stand alone. They have powerful friends who stand ready to deal with the desperate racists on the same military terms.

CSO: 4420

ISLAMIC OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON MECCA MOSQUE ATTACK

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Nov 79 p 20

[Article by Muazu Alhaji]

[Text]

THE recent siege of the Holy Ka'aba by a group of gunmen is not a strange phenomena in Islamic history.

The Chairman of the Jama'atul Nasri Islam, Alhaji Abubakar Mahmud Gummi, said at an interview yesterday that Bani Umayya broke part of the Ka'aba during a war with Abdullahi Ibn Zubair.

He said Khalifa Usman, Aliyu Ibn Abi Talib and Khalifa Umaru Ibn al-Khattab were all killed in mosques and some of them were even murdered while performing their prayers.

Alhaji Abubakar therefore urged muslims not to panic on the incident and to repent and pray to Allah for the continued guidance of their religion.

He said muslims became confused because of the false information they received that we were in the last lap of the 1,000 years

begged for by some Khalifas from Allah.

Alhaji Abubakar pointed out that there was nothing of that sort in Islam because even Prophet Muhammed was told not to bother himself on knowing the Last Day. The knowledge of this is known only to Allah, he added.

He said the Hadith, however, said that after every 100 years a religious reformer would rise to bring his people back to the path of Allah. The Mahdi (Messiah), and Prophet Isa would also come, he said.

On the provision in Islam for those who enter mosques with weapons, Alhaji Abubakar Gummi pointed out that, "anyone who enters any mosque with a dangerous weapon is a pagan."

He said such incidents do occur so that Allah could show the believers of Islam that He could protect His House and the religion itself.

CSO: 4420

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS MUST BE MAINTAINED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 29 Nov 79 p 32

[Text] Commerce Minister Isaac Shaahu foresees economic disaster if the ban on some imported goods is lifted in a rush.

And he says this is also the government's reasoning.

But he thinks the ban will not stay for too long.

He spoke his mind—and the government's—in a Press statement which presumably was a reaction to underground pressures for free trade.

Mr Shaahu said the ports might soon open to a few tons of rice, under ban, to stimulate domestic market.

On the procedure for the issuing of import licenses, the minister said that, at the start of each financial year, the government estimates foreign exchange which the Central Bank may earn abroad as proceeds from likely exports.

The government, he said, should not import commodities worth more than what it was likely to export.

Reason

On this basis, he said, the government decides on the level of imports to be allowed.

Mr Shaahu also pointed out that quotas were then placed on imported items.

Another reason why restrictions are applied was that the country depended most exclusively on one commodity, he said.

On the issuance of import licenses, the minister said he was aware of the criticisms levelled against him that there are licenses issued mostly to people living in and around Lagos.

He said while he was not claiming that this was not so, it should be appreciated that Lagos was the federal capital and the nerve center of economic activities.

NIGERIA NEEDS NUCLEAR BOMB AGAINST RACISTS

Ikeja THE PUNCH in English 24 Nov 79 p 5

[Article by Kunle Adeigbe]

[Text] Whether rightly or wrongly, Nigeria has been described in various quarters as the leading country in Africa. This, seems to be the reason why many other African countries always wait for us to take actions on international issues, before they decide on what line of action to take themselves.

Evidence of such a situation abound in many cases. For example, Nigeria was one of the countries that took the lead in presenting a resolution to the United Nations Security Council condemning racist South Africa, for her acts of aggression against Angola.

The resolution called on apartheid South Africa to withdraw its armed forces immediately and scrupulously respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola.

The resolution, known as resolution 454, is the second one passed to condemn racist South Africa's acts of aggression against Angola this year. The first was passed in April to condemn the racist's attack of last March.

By Nigeria's leading role in presenting the resolution, political observers have said that this was another major step in the continued fight against racist regime in South Africa.

In fact, some people have been reported to be thinking of recommending Nigeria for the award of nobel prize for her unflinching support in the crusade against the forces of neo-colonialism in every part of Africa.

But the most recent issue, which one will like Nigeria to display her leadership role in Africa is the disturbing report of a mystery nuclear device which was said to have exploded over the Indian Ocean or the South Atlantic on 22 September.

Reports said that the South Africa's Foreign Minister, Mr Relof (Pik) Botha's statement was that he "knows absolutely nothing about this matter whatsoever."

Another report said that Washington is investigating the possibility that the device was a prototype nuclear weapon test by South Africa.

In any case, South Africa is believed to have almost completed work on a nuclear weapon for at least 2 years. A joint diplomatic warning by America, Britain, France, Russia and West Germany persuaded the racists to cease work on an atomic weapon test site in the Kalahari desert.

Some political analysts have said that if South Africa had truly developed an atomic bomb, it was due largely to the apartheid government's "close cooperation with the military-industrial corporations of the western powers."

But if South Africa now has the bomb, what can the independent African countries do now to frustrate or counter any unwholesome attack that South Africa may wish to take with its nuclear power?

Expectedly, many people would say we should not bother ourselves in strengthening the defenses of Nigeria and other independent African countries, more-so, that the United States Government has said that the racist South Africa nuclear power was not a threat to African countries. But I am sure, those who are well informed about international diplomacy would know that we will be fooling ourselves if we look at the issue from blurred angle.

Happily enough though, Nigerians have started providing solutions to what I regard as a potential threat to our very existence.

Speaking on the NTA network news sometime ago, the Director-General of the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs, Lagos, Dr Bolaji Akinyemi reminded us that historically, the best counter-action against the development of a nuclear weapon by any country, is for other countries, particularly those countries that can be seen or regarded as the possible targets of attack to develop their own nuclear weapons too.

With the enviable position of Nigeria in African politics, I venture to say that until this country begins work and concludes it on her own nuclear weapon, we may continue to be on the top-list of possible countries of attack by the racist-regime in South Africa.

Our best bet now is to start working before it is too late for us.

CSO: 4420

GNPP OFFICIAL EXPLAINS DECISION NOT TO JOIN WITH NPN

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Nov 79 p 3

[Text]

THE decision of the Waziri Ibrahim's faction of the Great Nigeria People's Party (GNPP) not to team up with the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) government at the federal level is to strengthen democratic institutions in the country.

This view was expressed by the GNPP's acting National General Secretary, Mr. Oladunni Ayandipo in a press statement issued in Lagos last week-end.

Mr. Ayandipo said that the decision was not taken out of bitterness or hatred for the ruling party.

If all the other four parties joined the NPN government, he said, it would mean the nation was moving towards a 'one party dictatorship.'

He said the idea of a coalition government was a complete negation of the spirit of the country's new constitution.

The constitution only recognised a multi-party system and did not expect all the parties to be in government at the same time.

Mr. Ayandipo said Nigeria was too heterogeneous for a coalition government.

He said the NPN's strategy was to involve all parties so that at the end of their four-year term, every party would be blamed for their failure.

He said the ruling party's grand design was to employ divide and rule tactics to destroy refused to join up with the NPN government.

The beauty of the presidential system was that political parties out of government could serve as watch dogs for the interest of the masses in the legislature, he said.

He said the co-operation of the other three parties outside the government (UPN, PRP and GNPP) was the viable alternative and the inevitable successor to the current administration.

Mr. Ayandipo emphasised that the GNPP believed in peace and stability because it would pave the way for the next election.

He warned that any other recourse would be self defeating and could deliver the country to another spell of military rule.

CSO: 4420

AMINU KANO EXPLAINS STAND ON NPN COOPERATION

Lagos ~~DAILY~~ TIMES in English 27 Nov 79 pp 1, 24

[Article by Chuks Osuji]

[Excerpts] Malam Aminu Kano, the leader of the Peoples' Redemption Party, (PRP) mandated the party's secretary-general, Mr Sam Ikoku to negotiate with any party on the formation of a national government.

Malam Aminu cleared the air after he paid a courtesy call on the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives yesterday.

He told eager reporters that the PRP initiated the idea of a national government and he mandated Mr Ikoku to "sell the idea" before leaving for England for medical treatment.

"It was my directive. It had to be a silent diplomacy. Everybody cannot participate in that kind of discussion."

Malam Aminu said that Nigeria needed a national government at this period of her history because of the ethnic and religious differences that exist in the country.

"For this reason, I am prepared to talk to anybody. Here we are born. Here we live and here we will die."

He said there had been no accord between the PRP, the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN) and the Great Nigeria Peoples Party (GNPP).

There was a disagreement between PRP officials and the legislators over whether Mr Ikoku had the mandate to negotiate with the NPN on a working cooperation.

The disagreement arose after the NPN and the PRP issued a joint statement on the working relationship.

Mr Ikoku negotiated a pact with the NPN officials, but the PRP legislators dissociated themselves from it, claiming that the party's stand was for a five party national government and not an alliance with the NPN.

Malam Aminu's statement yesterday was torn between saving his loyal and devoted deputy's face and soothing the nerves of the legislators who appeared to have got Malam Aminu right.

CSO: 4420

GUIDELINES FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN SUMMARIZED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 27 Nov 79 p 1

[Article by Roseline Umes1]

[Text] The Guidelines for the Fourth National Development Plan 1980-85 has set an investment target of N33.4 billion during the plan period.

Of the total, the public sector is expected to account for N24.4 billion or an average of N4.88 billion a year, while the private sector will provide the balance of N9.0 billion at an average N1.3 billion per year.

According to the foreward to the document written by General Olusegun Obasanjo, Nigeria's immediate past Head of State, the purpose of the Guidelines is "to provide the policy framework and the resource projections against which the executing agencies of the Governments of the Federation are to conceive and articulate their projects and programs for inclusion in the next National Plan."

The document estimated the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at 1973-74 prices, to have increased from N12,798.9 million in 1974-75 to N17,182.2 million in 1978-79, implying an average growth rate of 8.5 percent per annum.

It projects GDP at 1973-74 constant factor cost to rise from N18,740 million in 1979-80 to N27,941.1 million in 1984/85, implying an average growth rate of 8.3 percent per annum.

The document projects total revenue of the three levels of Government--Federal, State and Local Government--at N54,761.5 million over the next plan period. This estimate is based on oil production that should decline from 2.48 million barrels per day in 1979-80 to 2.37 million barrels a day in 1984/85; exports that should rise from 2.015 million b.p.d in 1979/80 to 2.180 million b.p.d in 1981/82 and drop thereafter, to 1.940 million b.p.d in 1984/85 and average earnings that should rise from about N9.91 per barrel in 1979/80, to N10.66 per barrel in 1984/85.

These estimates, seeing what happened to the revenue estimates of the Third National Development Plan, has obviously striven to be conservative,

and as planners must have found out by now, the picture could be quite different.

But going by the estimates, the guideline, expects the three levels of government to spend N35,295.7 million out of their revenue in recurrent expenditure.

The surplus of N19,465.8 million will finance part of the public sector's N24.4 billion share of the investment program, while the remaining N5.0 billion will be borrowed from both internal and external sources.

The main thrust of strategy during the next plan period, says the document, must be in the direction of increased self-reliance and considerable reduction of the country's dependence on the external sector, particularly petroleum sector.

"Greater sacrifices will be called for, especially in terms of established consumption habits, ...the strategy will demand a greater spirit of innovation, hard work, greater utilization of domestic resources and particularly the involvement of the masses, especially at the local government level, in the development process," it says.

CSO: 4420

METHOD OF SCREENING 21 MINISTER NOMINEES DISCUSSED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIA in English 28 Nov 79 pp 1, 21

[Text]

SENATE party leaders have asked that the screening of the 21 ministerial nominees be conducted openly.

Chief J.A.O. Odubiyi, UPN Senate leader said "we will press for an open screening because a closed session leads to misrepresentation and misquotations".

Alhaji Idriss Kadi, GNPP Senate leader said that an open system of screening the nominees was in the best interest of the country.

Alhaji Ibrahim Barau, FRP Senate leader said that FRP senators supported open-screening so as to avoid controversy.

Dr. Jaja Wachukwu, NPP Senate leader was of the opinion that the screening should be conducted in camera since "we are dealing with people's private affairs. But if the nominees prefer an open screening, I have no objection".

He said that nominees already rejected could not be considered by the Senate unless a substantive motion was brought to enable the House to reconsider the rejected nominees.

Of the 21 nominees seven are new faces who were not among 20 ministers-designate presented by President Shagari to the Senate for approval last month.

They are Professor Emmanuel Osumar (NPN); Mr. Samuel Madugu (NPP) and Mr. Paulinus Amadike (NPP) who are to be ministers with cabinet rank, while Dr. Abubakar Usman (NPN), Alhaji Barba Wushishi (NPN); Dr. Paul Mchizum (NPP) and Mr. E. Aguma (NPP) were nominated ministers without cabinet rank.

Also on the list were Chief Richard Akinjide and Mr. Paul Iyemba Unongo who were rejected by the Senate during last month's screening.

Others on list of cabinet rank were Mrs. Adenike Elun Gyobola (NPN), Professor Ishaya Aina (NPP), Mr. Samuel Adhimi Ogunleke (NPN), Mr. I.S. Modupe (NPP), Professor Sunday Matthew Ezung (NPN) and Alhaji Umaru Abdurrahman Dikko (NPN).

Those without cabinet rank were Chief (Mrs) Janet Akintade (NPP), Dr. Ishmael Jikiri Ighani (NPN), Mr. Adenola Thomas (NPP), Chief Elong Olu-Olu (NPP) and Alhaji Ivo Abubakar Dan Musa (NPN).

TALKS RESUME TO SETTLE KADUNA EXECUTIVE-LEGISLATURE DISPUTE

Peace Talks

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 28 Nov 79 p 3

[Article by Mu'azu Alhaji]

[Text]

A MOVE towards another round of peace talks between the Kaduna State Executive and the NPN legislators began in Kaduna yesterday.

Representatives of the two arms of government held a closed door meeting at the Government House to find new ways of approach towards breaking the stalemate between them.

The executive team was headed by the Governor, Alhaji Abdulkadir Balarabe Musa, while the legislators were represented by the Speaker, Alhaji Mamman Abubakar Dan Musa, the Deputy Speaker, Alhaji Maccido Muhammed and the Majority Leader, Alhaji Daude Abubakar Mami.

Peace talks between the two arms of government was suspended last week following a disagreement over the composition of the executive team.

The NPN Assemblymen wanted the executive team to include PRP officials so that any treaty signed between the two parties could be binding on all.

The Assemblymen argued that the governor's personal staff were incompetent to sign any agreement with them since the disagreements between them and

the executive were purely political.

The executive team, however, refused the demands of the legislators because, as they claimed, the differences were between the governor and the NPN Assemblymen and not PRP and the NPN.

The leader of the executive team, Dr. Yusuf Bala Usman, argued that since the governor was the one who initiated the peace talks, the assemblymen should not dictate who to represent him at the round-table conference.

The two parties had earlier identified ten areas of disagreement between them. The NPN brought forward seven which included the composition of the executive negotiating team while the executive brought forward three.

A release issued at the end of yesterday's meeting said agreement have been reached that future talks would be restricted to the governor and the speaker supported by their advisers.

The release said discussion at the meeting centred round the continuation of peace talks and the necessity to arrange working co-operation among all the five registered political parties.

National Assembly Concern

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Nov 79 p 3

[Text]

A MOTION has been tabled at the House of Representatives asking the National Assembly to effect an amicable settlement on the problems between the Kaduna State Governor and the NPN members of the state House of Assembly.

The motion was moved by Alhaji Idrisu N. Madugu (GNPP) from Madagali Constituency of Gongola State and seconded by Mr. Kevin Nwosu (NPP) from Oric Constituency in Imo State.

Alhaji Idrisu pointed out that what was happening in Kaduna was not in the interest of the political situation in the country.

He advised both the governor and the NPN legislators to settle their problems now in the interest

of the nation, possibly outside the house.

'Kaduna is a sensitive place to the whole country especially the northern states and whatever happens there will have serious repercussion on the whole country' Alhaji Idrisu warned.

He said the NPN members should realise that they were representing their constituencies 'which is a fraction of the whole state that the governor represents.'

Two NPN members from Kaduna State, Alhaji Mohammed Kabir Umar and S.B. Kantoma latter spoke to the New Nigerian on the issue.

Alhaji Mohammed said that he was of the view that the matter should not be discussed at the National Assembly unless all

efforts had failed at the state level.

He said Kaduna State Members of the Assembly had already initiated an earlier move and passed through the Business Committee to allow full discussion at the appropriate time.

Alhaji Mohammed, therefore, appealed to both factions to settle the matter amicably.

On his part, Mr. S.B. Kantoma said those of them in the Federal House had delegated one of their members to the state executive of the NPN as well as the NPN members of the party to find a timely solution to the stalemate.

In his opinion, Mr. Kantoma said the matter would be resolved at the state party level of both the NPN and the PRP.

CSO: 4420

LAGOS BEGINS FREE MEDICAL SERVICE, SUPPORTS TRADITIONAL

Free Medical Service

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 27 Nov 79 p 2

[Article by Wole Odunaike]

[Excerpt] Medical services in all public health institutions in Lagos State will be free from Saturday.

This means that bills would no longer be paid in government hospitals, health centers, maternity centers and health clinics all over the state.

Private health institutions are not affected by the new measure.

These facts were made known in Lagos yesterday by the state Governor, Alhaji Kayode Jakande, when he inaugurated the reconstituted state's Health Management Board at the Lagos Island Maternity Hospital.

The measure was a fulfillment of the UPN election promise to the electorate.

Alhaji Jakande assured the people of Lagos State that his government would review its drug policy with "a view to ensuring in all our hospitals a sufficient quality of required drugs.

"One of the basic causes of the problem of drugs is that there are too many drug contractors. I do not believe that there is any rational justification for us to have as many as 108 contractors supplying drugs to the Health Management Board.

"The second cause is that too many drugs are ordered that are not really required or whose use is not as frequent as the order suggests," he remarked.

This has led to the storage of the state's Medical Stores at Oshodi with "as many as N2 million worth of dormant drugs and a substantial quantity of expired drugs," Alhaji Jakande explained.

He disclosed that the number of drug contractors would be drastically reduced.

Traditional Medicine Support

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 28 Nov 79 p 13

[Article by Joe Odede]

[Excerpts]

TRADITIONAL hospitals would be established in both the urban and rural areas by the Lagos State Government.

Making this known in Lagos on Monday, the state Governor, Alhaji Lateef Jakande said that his government would also create a board of traditional medicine.

The board, when established, would be responsible for the establishment and management of traditional hospitals.

Alhaji Jakande, who was speaking at the inauguration of the reconstituted state Health Management Board, opined that past governments made "feeble attempts" to recognise traditional practitioners in medicine.

The governor said that according to a survey conducted in the state, the traditional medicine practitioners handled more maternity cases than any other single institution in the system in 1974 and 1975 when a total of 29,787 and 22,092 cases respectively were thought to have been treated.

The governor also said that the survey put the percentage of cases treated by these practitioners at 34.

He also said that "our long-term objective is the harmonisation of traditional and modern medicine".

CSO: 4420

ECONOMIC COUNCIL TO ALLOW FOR REGIONAL DIFFERENCES

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 25 Nov 79 p 5

[Article by Taiwo Okutubo]

[Text] The Federal Government will not spare any efforts in dealing with the peculiar problems of each state of the Federation.

The Vice-President, Dr Alex Ekwueme gave this assurance while addressing the National Economic Council.

He said that the Federal Government realized that each state had its peculiar problems which required urgent solution and every effort would be made to attend to these problems.

Addressing the opening session of the second meeting of the Council in Lagos on Friday, Dr Ekwueme said the council was at the apex of the planning machinery in the country.

Consequently, he said, their decisions would play a crucial role in shaping the economy of the country.

The vice-president said however that in solving the peculiar problems of the state, the council should not forget the progress, stability, and overall health of the national economy without which the problems of the component parts of the Federation became much more complicated.

He observed that the present meeting of the council was meant to discuss the three memoranda on the economic situation, the guidelines, and the machinery for planning.

He went on: "There are also two traditional memoranda, one on producer prices for 1979-80 and the other on commencement of the financial year.

"Given the amount of work which has already been done by the officials and the commissioners, I hope that we shall have no difficulty in disposing of the memoranda."

The first meeting of the National Economic Council was held in October. It deliberated on two important memoranda.

AGRICULTURAL LOANS INCREASED SHARPLY IN 1978

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 27 Nov 79 p 1

[Text] Bank credit to the agricultural sector in 1978, increased by 61.6 percent to N230.5 million, the Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme Fund has reported.

The fund said in its annual report for the year ended 31 December 1978 that commercial banks accounted for N224.0 million or 97.2 percent of the total, while the merchant banks provided N6.5 million or 2.8 percent.

Commercial banks' loans to the sector rose 61 percent during the year, while those of merchant banks increased by 85.7 percent.

Of the total, however, only N11.3 million was guaranteed under the Agricultural Loan Guarantee Scheme, covering a total of 341 loans.

According to the report, 16 of the 19 commercial banks in the country and only one of the five merchant banks granted loans under the scheme in 1978. One bank alone accounted for N4.0 million or 35.4 percent.

The guaranteed loans were given in 18 of the 19 states of the federation. Kwara State recorded the highest, with 44 loans totalling N2.0 [?] million followed by Bauchi with 15 loans totalling N1.27 million.

Third was Oyo State with 22 loans totalling N1.01 million, followed by Kaduna State with 77 loans totalling N0.985 million, Ogun State with 15 loans totalling N0.773 million, Plateau State with 8 loans totalling N0.689 million, Sokoto State with 25 loans totalling N0.676 million, Kano State with 22 loans for N0.628 million and Imo State with 26 loans for N0.605 million.

Others were, Bendel State (18) for N0.558 million, Cross River State (13) for N0.483 million, Rivers (16) for N0.435 million, Lagos (5) for N0.300 million, Benue (3) for N0.290 million, Anambra (16) for N0.247 million, and Borno (12) for N0.178 million.

Niger State had three loans totalling N83,000 while Ondo State had one loan for N25,000. Gongola State did not have any loan under the guarantee scheme in 1978.

Within the sector, the livestock sub-sector had the highest amount under the scheme, amounting to N6.0 million or 53.1 percent of the total. The bulk of this amount, according to the report, was for poultry farming.

Loans for mixed farming guaranteed amounted to N1,556 million or 13.8 percent of the total. Those for food crops totalled N2.9 million or 25.4 percent while those for other crops totalled N0.82 million or 7.3 percent.

The scheme started operations in April 1978 and some of the problems already identified were complaints by farmers about delay in processing applications by the banks, complaints by the banks about the credit restraint policy of the Central Bank, and the Land Use Decree which, according to complaints, removed the assurance that a farmer could have undisturbed claim to his land and consequently diminished the value of such lands being pledged as security for loans.

The report however says that in spite of the initial difficulties, most of the banks have now set up machinery for the operation of the scheme.

CSO: 4420

RECOMMENDATIONS OF EDUCATION COMMITTEE SUMMARIZED

London WEST AFRICA in English 19 Nov 79 pp 2127-2128

[Text]

"THE PROBLEM FACING the whole Federation now is what to do with 2.1m. primary school leavers in June, 1982. Unless a drastic restructuring of the primary school curriculum is achieved which would make primary school leavers *not* 'dissatisfied with the rural districts where they were brought up', the whole country is in for serious trouble, because, even with 40 per cent of them proceeding to junior secondary schools, 1.3m. of them would still be waiting to be catered for."

These are not a layman's observations of Nigeria's all embracing educational policies. They appear in an appendix of the Blueprint of the Implementation Committee for the National Policy on Education. The Blueprint was presented to the Federal Military Government in March. Of the 436 recommendations made in the blueprint by the Implementation Committee only 21 were rejected by the government.

This document therefore is of monumental importance to the future of Nigeria. It was prepared by the Task Force of the Implementation Committee to translate into action the 1977 White Paper on National Policy for Education. One of the fundamental principles of the White Paper — a result of a seminar held under the Chairmanship of Chief Simeon Adebayo in 1973 — was the acknowledgement that "not only is education the greatest force that can be used to bring about redress, it is also the greatest investment that the nation can make for the quick development of its economic, political, sociological and human resources."

The recommendations of the Implementation Committee will be gradually tested over the coming months, until in 1982, when the entire programme enters into full swing — that is, when the first UPE schoolchildren emerge from primary school. The Blueprint comprises the guidelines for the implementation of four sections of the National Policy: Pre-Primary, Primary, Secondary and Teacher Education.

It begins, however, with an important chapter on resources and constraints which affected the work of the Implementation Committee. It had to bear in mind three important questions: what resources — Federal, State or local — could justifiably be devoted to education as a whole when compared with competing demands for expenditure on infrastructure, social services and extension services? Secondly, how should the resources available be allocated among the various levels and types of education? Thirdly, how can efficiency be achieved within the limits of expenditure without reducing the quality of education imparted? These were the guides which were essential to the Task Force in seeking the best ways of putting the National Policy into effect.

Another aspect was the realisation that important changes in the financial requirements of the Implementation of the National Policy on Education have emerged since the 1973 seminar on education.

The first was the gap in the projected and actual enrolments. It was projected in

1976/77, for example, that enrolments in Grade 1 for the first year of UPE would be 2,297,000. In the event, 2,992,000 children were enrolled. That is a 31 per cent increase on expected enrolments. Errors may well have occurred because of estimates were based on projections from the relevant age group from figures in the 1963 census. But the evidence also indicates, the Blueprint claims, that many children under and over the age of six were enrolled — to a varying extent in individual states. It was estimated that 3 per cent of the 1963 census comprised the six-year-old population.

Of the 19 states in the Federation only four fell below the 100 per cent mark of projections. Sokoto was as low as 42 per cent. The expected enrolment was 186,900 whereas only 78,700 enrolled. In Anambra, on the other hand — and this is a corrected figure of what appeared in *West Africa* on May 21, 1979 — the actual enrolment was a 198 per cent increase on the projected estimates (148,100 were projected and 292,800 actually enrolled).

Surprising as Sokoto's reaction to UPE

STATE	Numbers (1 000)			Change in %	
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	75-76	76-77
Anambra	155.9	292.8	291.2	+ 88%	- 21%
Bauchi	57.3*	102.9	118.9	+ 80%	+ 16%
Bendel	151.0	174.4	180.2	+ 15%	+ 3%
Benue	76.1	276.2	194.4	+263%	- 30%
Borno	60.0	68.2	—	+ 47%	—
Cross River	162.2	233.8	199.6	+ 44%	- 15%
Gongola	101.4	112.7	102.5	+ 11%	- 9%
Imo	169.9	250.9	—	+ 54%	—
Kaduna	51.8	261.1	190.2	+442%	- 32%
Kano	32.7	193.1	140.4	+491%	- 27%
Kwara	49.4	87.3	126.4	+ 77%	+ 45%
Lagos	72.4	84.6	83.6	+ 17%	- 1%
Niger	11.0*	72.3	74.9	+557%	+ 4%
Ogun	67.7	75.6	79.8	+ 12%	+ 6%
Ondo	89.9	112.6	111.1	+ 25%	- 1%
Oyo	155.3	158.9	—	+ 28%	—
Plateau	26.8	171.3	108.2	+365%	- 37%
Rivers	80.5*	94.6	—	+ 17%	—
Sokoto	72.3	78.7	114.4	+253%	+ 45%
NGF/FA	1,603.8	2,922.1	—	+ 87%	—

*Truncated

may have been, the Blueprint notes that the low school attendance in the Northern States in the past indicated that they would not reach the estimated figure. The enrolment figures in Primary Grade I from 1975/76 to 1977/78 are given in the table to offer an indication of how enrolment has progressed; the analysis of the figures was crucial to the Implementation Committee's planning.

As a result of the unexpectedly high enrolments the finance required for

building classrooms and for teachers salaries was much higher than anticipated.

The second major reason for the change in financial requirements noted by the Blueprint was the sustained inflation of prices. The cause is attributed to the effects of the rise in oil prices in 1973 and 1974 and the steep rise in salaries and wages in the aftermath of the Udoji Report.

"The effect of this inflation," the Blueprint says, "was to raise the cost structure of the system of education as a whole. On the capital side, the cost of building classrooms rose as building material prices and wages increased. On the recurrent side, teachers' salaries rose along with the cost of locally produced and imported school and college materials and equipment."

The third financial consideration for the Implementation Committee was the drop in demand for Nigerian oil products with the obvious result that national revenue were seriously affected.

Before launching into its recommendations for each educational sector, the Blueprint adds a few more "Principal constraints impeding the implementation of the National Policy on Education."

It is essential for future planning that an improved system of obtaining and filing data be established. This has at times restricted the Implementation Committee to qualified conclusions in its work. It suggests that knowledge of what is happening in education should consist of information on "objectives, learners, teachers, organisation, finances involved and at least some indication of the proven value of the education". Demographic data should also be assembled, as should data on students repeating classes and on those who drop out. The co-ordination and processing of the facts is a function of the Planning section of the State Ministries of Education. It is also a function of the Federal Ministry.

'Uneven, inaccurate information'

So far, the Blueprint notes, "the information supplied... is frequently uneven in coverage and accuracy, a state of affairs that indicates the need to strengthen the professional competence in both State Ministries (and Local Governments) and the Federal Ministry. Towards this end, the line of communication in regard to the two-way movement of statistical information should be vastly improved."

The Blueprint introduction is emphatic about the need to obtain at least a rudimentary understanding of the cost-effectiveness of educational programmes, which "is central to the making of enlightened comparisons of alternative ways of achieving desired results in improving educational performances". It continues that much evidence is still required for determining the unit costs and the benefits of education.

The Implementation Committee, again reflecting some of the problems it faced in working out its recommendations, calls for closer identity between the activities of institutions such as the National Manpower Board and the Ministries of Education. With regard to post-primary education "the significance of this is not only in respect of the number of pupils to be educated in particular disciplines but also the content of education most relevant to the employment situation."

Greater attention should be devoted to improving the administration of education at all levels. Such improvements would result in "greater loyalty of teachers to their profession, the availability of classroom materials when most needed, and in planning capability."

One of the greatest problems, and potentially the most controversial, concerns the sudden rise of "vast numbers of unqualified or under qualified teachers, especially (but by no means entirely) in rural schools" as a result of the launching of

the Universal Primary Education. The Implementation Committee takes the trouble to stress the fact as something which has already emerged as a serious constraint in the implementation of the National Policy on Education. It suggests that existing programmes by individual states be supplemented by a nationwide inter-State programme for the training of teachers on the job. It recommends that this could be undertaken by the Institutes of Education, the National Teachers Institute and the State Ministries of Education.

The recommendations concerning teacher training and meeting the current shortfall provided the most comment from the government when it reviewed the Blueprint. Whereas the Blueprint calls for the need for expatriate teachers, the government view is that under the present be approached with extreme caution. The Blueprint calls for the outlawing of all teachers who are unregistered. The government view is that under the present circumstances people should be allowed to continue to teach, though the ultimate objective should be registration for any teacher.

Finally, this short but important introductory chapter from the Implementation Committee concludes with the call for the maximum possible co-operation, nationally and locally, among all those concerned. To a large extent the success of the implementation of the National Policy of Education depends this "close financial alliance".

TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS PROTEST POOR EQUIPMENT, JOB CONDITIONS

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 28 Nov 79 p 2

[Text] Air traffic controllers at the Murtala Muhammed Airport, Ikeja have called for an immediate replacement of all navigational and communication aids at the airport to ensure safety of passengers.

The controllers now use make-shift devices to locate aircraft position before landing.

This is because the navigational and communicating equipments necessary for the safe landing and take-off of aircraft are not functioning.

Addressing a Press conference at the airport, Ikeja, yesterday, the National Union of Air Transport Services Employees secretary, Mr Hudson Momodu, speaking on behalf of the controllers, said the new navigational aids at the new airport were not reliable.

"All foreign airlines now carry an extra captain, who knows about geographical position of Nigeria in order to know when an aircraft should approach the airport when it is about to land," he said.

This was the second comment on the non-availability of communication and navigational aids at the new airport within a month.

The first public comment was made by the chief pilot of the Nigeria Airways, Captain Oke at a Press conference.

Mr Momodu said that the union had given a 7-day ultimatum to the Ministry of Civil Aviation within which to make a statement on the remuneration of air traffic controllers.

He said that after a meeting held between representatives of the Ministries of Labor, Establishments and Civil Aviation with representatives of the air controllers 3 weeks ago, the Ministry of Civil Aviation had not made any statement regarding their stand on the union's grievances.

Toothless

"It appears that this our maturity has made us to be taken as toothless bulldog. Our case is very clear, and we sincerely believe that the sympathetic understanding we have endured all these years will no doubt, compel the power that be to treat us with a little bit of regard."

He said that the air traffic controllers' scheme of service had been very poor. He added that all representations made to the Ministry of Civil Aviation for an improved and attractive conditions of service had been treated with levity as a result of which there had been mass exodus of staff from this division.

CSO: 4420

MINISTER DISCUSSES IRON, STEEL PROJECTS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Nov 79 p 1

[Article by Chike Ajaraonye]

[Text]

MINISTER of Industries, Malam Adamu Ciroma, has pledged that his ministry would bring the country's iron and steel projects to a successful realization.

Addressing members of the Manufacturers Association of Nigeria and the Industrial Group of the Chamber of Commerce and Mines last Wednesday, Malam Adamu, however, warned that it was not the intention of the government to bring about the realization of these projects at any price, stressing that "our determination is to bring about their realization at the right price."

The minister also said the government would not accept "price predicated on our membership of the oil producing community."

Malam Adamu said that the government had placed high premium on iron and steel because the projects were capable of changing the industrial picture of the nation.

Malam Adamu also reiterated President Shehu Shagari's policy to give industrialization major priority, second only to agriculture.

He said that a programme of all-round industrialization would be pursued "in order to exploit our resources and create employment for our people."

Malam Adamu told the industrial group that the policy of the president "is to harness the resourcefulness of Nigerians and the resources of Nigeria," to produce in sufficient quantity and quality, the goods and services which our people need while at the same time combating inflation."

Talking about opportunities existing for industrialists, the minister reminded the associations that there were fields of economic endeavour which the various development programmes of the present successive governments had reserved for the public sector's initiative.

Barring these defined areas, Malam Adamu said, the rest were open to energetic and resourceful persons by themselves or in partnership with foreign capital and expertise, both of which were the policy of the government to attract on terms and condition mutually agreeable, in order to speed up the industrialisation of the country.

Malam Adamu added that his ministry considered co-operation with all those interested in industries as critical. He then invited the associations to present any views they had on these matter so that they might be taken into consideration in the exercise in which the

government was currently engaged.

The minister also informed the associations that President Shagari's government would provide infrastructural facilities for potential industrial growth.

Other intentions of the government, Malam Adamu, said, included encouraging industrialists to provide for themselves, especially in virgin areas, necessary infrastructure by granting them additional incentives.

According to him, the government would also evolve priority industries so as to undertake active promotional work.

Apart from compiling comprehensive guidelines for those interested in the field of industries, Malam Adamu said President Shagari's Government would also create the right atmosphere for foreign participation in industrial ventures where such participation was clearly in the interest of this country.

BRIEFS

DIRECTORY OF SCIENTISTS--At the end of 1977, Nigeria had a total of 10,354 active scientists, and they are all listed in the "National Register of Scientific Manpower" just published in Lagos by the National Science and Technology Development Agency. A breakdown of the total figures shows that by 1977, there were in Nigeria, 5,523 medical practitioners, 2,147 engineering scientists, 1,673 agriculturists and 1,011 basic scientists. The register further reveals that a high percentage of Nigerian scientists are not working in their fields of primary specialization. According to Mr Oyeniya Akande, who compiled the register, the publication is intended to serve: (1) as a handy reference source for scientists to know their colleagues and have an idea of one another's fields of specialization; (2) as a planning tool in scientific manpower needs of the nation; and (3) as an indicator of the deployment of scientists resident in Nigeria. It should also be valuable to businessmen wishing to enhance the Research and Development (R&D) activities of their companies or assess high-technology processes for application in Nigeria. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 22 Oct 79 p 1953]

OFFICERS RETIRED--Eight Army officers have been compulsorily retired from service. They include two colonels, three lieutenant-colonels, two majors and one captain. According to the latest issue of the Federal Government Gazette, the colonels are S. Bello and G. J. Olaniran, who were both retired with effect from 21 August, this year. The retirement of Lt Colonels P. Akpokabayen, D. O. Itete and P. Z. Wyom, also took effect from August. Major M. I. Ideho was retired from 15 August, while Major H. M. Tayo and Captain T. O. Adediji, were retired with effect from 1 July, this year. No reason was given for the retirements. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 Nov 79 p 32]

UTC ANNUAL REPORT--The UTC Nigeria Limited has made a gross profit of 22 million Naira this year. This was disclosed in Lagos by the company's Chairman, Alhaji Liman Ciroma at its annual general meeting. He pointed out that the company's activities would diversify and go into installation, maintenance and servicing of industrial machinery and technical equipment. Alhaji Ciroma stressed that machinery to be involved in the diversification would be those serving in the areas of irrigation, water supply,

power generation and agricultural modernization. He said the number of the company's Nigerian senior staff had risen from 153 to 464 within 3 years, representing a 200 percent increase. Furthermore, 129 of these officials were sent to local courses while 13 attended overseas courses. [Dejo Kadir] [Excerpts] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 Nov 79 p 2]

PILGRIMAGE AIRLIFT COMPLETION--The airlift of pilgrims from Saudi Arabia has been completed. The last batch of 180 pilgrims and officials arrived in Kano on Sunday evening. A total of 50,873 pilgrims were flown back, comprising 40,479 flown to Kano and 10,394 flown back through Lagos. Speaking to newsmen on arrival in Kano, the Amirul Hajj, Alhaji Asheik Jarma, observed that this year's operation was generally smoother than the previous ones, adding that the Saudi Arabian authorities were even impressed by the conduct of our pilgrims. He, however, announced that a total of 68 deaths were recorded among Nigerians during this year's pilgrimage. The Amirul Hajj disclosed that there were also 18 maternity cases consisting of births and abortions. The Amirul Hajj also revealed that six Nigerian pilgrims were convicted for offenses in Saudi Arabia including drug trafficking. Five lepers had to be returned to the country when they were found at the early stages of the pilgrimage, he added. On the siege of Ka'aba by a group of gunmen, the Amirul Hajj said as far as he was aware no Nigerian pilgrim was present in the Ka'aba during the recent attack on the mosque by gunmen. [Abdulhamid Babatunde] [Excerpts] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Nov 79 p 1]

SENATE PREROGATIVES--Senators have unanimously agreed that a senate motion can not set aside a decree promulgated by the military administration. Consequently, a motion tabled by Senator J. A. O. Odebiyi, that the Federal Government's shares in the DAILY TIMES and the NEW NIGERIAN Newspapers be sold to the public had to be withdrawn at the senate in Lagos yesterday. Senator Odebiyi's motion have also sought the reconstitution of the Boards of the Newspapers to reflect their ownership. He argued that as a matter of general principles all Federal Government shares in various companies were supposed to be owned and held in trust for the people. Contributing to the debate, Senator F. O. M. Atake said only a bill could set aside the decree that took over the newspapers, while Senator Joseph Tarka associated himself with this view. Senators upheld the view and had Senator Olatubosun Oke withdraw the motion on behalf of Senator Odebiyi who was out of the chambers. [Biola Ajoni] [Excerpts] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Nov 79 p 3]

KANO LOCAL COUNCILS DISSOLUTION--The Kano State Governor, Alhaji Mohammed Abubakar Rimi, has dissolved all the Local Government Councils (LGC) in the state with effect from yesterday. Earlier, the State House of Assembly had resolved to advise the governor to dissolve the LGCs in the state during their sitting on 24 October, this year. A statement issued in Kano by the state Commissioner for Local Government and Community Development, Alhaji Shehu M. Shanono, yesterday announced the appointment of a four-man caretaker committee for each of the 20 Local Government Councils. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Nov 79 p 17]

KANO COMMUNITY, CATTLE TAXES--The Kano State House of Assembly has passed a bill on the formal abolition of community and cattle tax "for ever" in the state. The bill has been sent for the governor's signature and will be known as Personal Tax Law (Amendment) of 1979. It will be effective from 21 November, this year. The House has also resolved that the State Ministry of Home Affairs and Information should set up its public enlightenment campaign and issue posters and also make use of radio and television to discourage heavy expenditures on marriages and other festivities. This was a motion tabled by Alhaji Bako Babura (Babura North). [Excerpts] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Nov 79 p 20]

CAR PURCHASE REGULATIONS EASED--Workers who have been racking their brains on how to find a fraction of the cost of their cars need not worry any longer. The 20 percent deposit negotiated last week between Labor Congress officials and the government has vanished. By the negotiation, prospective car buyer was required to deposit 20 percent of the cost of a motor vehicle on the road. A Cabinet Office statement said yesterday that the abolition of the deposit was on the directive of President Shehu Shagari. The President also directed that: --Banks should continue to assume the responsibility of granting loans to workers, and employers of labor should guarantee the loans and ensure recovery by monthly installment repayment from the salaries of loan recipients over a maximum of 4 years; --The interest rate of 1 percent above the minimum lending rate should be negotiated downwards to not more than half percent; --Action would be taken to amend Decree 14 of 1979 governing the current motor vehicle advance scheme to bring it in line with the decisions and to offer protection to employers who will now bear much of the risk involved in the non-performance of their workers. The proposals were endorsed by all the governors during the meeting of the National Economic Council. [Excerpt] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 29 Nov 79 p 1]

CRITICISM OF LAND DECREE--The Olubadan of Ibadan, Oba Daniel Akinbiyi, has called for the abrogation of the Land Use Decree throughout the country. Speaking at the weekly "Meet the Press" program of Ogun Radio at Abeokuta, Oba Akinbiyi lamented that those charged with implementing the decree used their power to dish out land to friends and rich commercial interests. "No family throughout the Yorubaland at least that I know welcomes the land use decree and up till today, people do not like it," he said. Oba Akinbiyi said that land was already free in Yorubaland and anybody who wanted land could always get it. [Gboyega Amobonye] [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Nov 79 p 12]

CSO: 4420

U.K. CONSTITUTION FLAW DETECTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Dec 79 p 6

[Editorial: "White Seats"]

[Text] IT IS extraordinary that the British version of the proposed new Constitution for Zimbabwe omitted the important clause about the white group in Parliament not being allowed to form a coalition with any single black majority party.

The mistake has been rectified now, but the fact that it occurred shows how important it is to study the proposals intently and to seek clarification of any points that may be obscure.

A letter we published on Friday drew attention to another of these. The Constitution does, as our correspondent suggested, appear to give only civil servants the automatic right to have their pension benefits remitted outside the country. But is this, in fact, the intention? If it is, there is obviously something wrong somewhere.

The provision about whites not forming a coalition with any black party is nothing new. At first glance it may seem undemocratic but the circumstances cannot really justify any other course.

The whites, despite being outnumbered 28 to one, are nevertheless to have one-fifth of the seats in the House of Assembly. These seats are guaranteed to them, and if all 20 are of one party the Europeans will thus enjoy a right not granted to any other party.

Another factor (unfortunate though it may be) is the effect a black-white coalition would be likely to have on the rest of the world. Having Europeans in a black dominated Cabinet might be acceptable, but having to depend upon them to form an administration in what is ostensibly a black country would no doubt be viewed with hostility.

PARTRIDGE OPPOSITION TO U.K. PLAN REPORTED

Spurns Entire Plan

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Dec 79 p 4

[Text]

IF terrorist forces were not removed from the country or disarmed before elections, the UANC would be forced to form a coalition with the Patriotic Front or face continued bloodshed, a Rhodesian Front MP, Mr Mark Partridge, warned.

Speaking during the renewed debate on the British Government's constitutional proposals for Zimbabwe Rhodesia, Mr Partridge broke with his party's pattern of reluctant acceptance and made the first total rejection of them.

He believed that even if Bishop Muzorewa's party was returned with a large majority, it would have to "come to terms" with the Patriotic Front because the PF would still have a large army in the country.

In a stinging attack on the British Government, Mr Partridge said: "They are not ending terrorism, they are merely causing a pause in its operation." He added that the British were escaping their obligations and Europeans in Zimbabwe Rhodesia were being asked to "sacrifice their entire position in the faint hope of ending terrorism".

Mr Partridge urged the Government "not to accept hasty procedures

or agreements that are unsatisfactory and which in the end could cost more lives than they saved".

"Let us not be blinded by this prize of the removal of sanctions if in the end the private enterprise system is unable to enjoy it," he warned.

Mr Partridge pointed out there was nothing in the British proposals to bind the Commonwealth, the United Nations or the Organisation for African Unity to lift sanctions when the British Governor arrived in this country.

He said he hoped the Western powers would co-operate in removing sanctions, but added they might be under international pressure not to trade in arms for instance.

He did not believe the Third World would act until the election results were known, and said it would then depend upon those results.

Mr Partridge said the same principles applied to international recognition. "There is no undertaking that a post-election government will be generally recognised," he pointed out.

Mr Partridge, one of the last surviving signatories in active politics to UDI in 1965, said the latest

agreement with the British was "singularly lacking in essential requirements".

"When a country is being asked to play Russian roulette with its future, one would like to be sure there is positive and real advantage to be gained," he warned.

Mr Partridge described the proposed ceasefire as "nothing but an armed truce". "Does terrorism continue if the result (of the election) is not to the liking of the terrorists?" he demanded.

"This issue is the most crucial of them all," he said, adding that the British Foreign Secretary had "cleverly managed to evade" the question of disbanding the terrorists.

"He leaves this problem to a future Zimbabwe government when Britain will no longer have any responsibility," Mr Partridge told the House. "It seems from today's news that he proposes to press on with the legalities leaving the guts of the issue, the ceasefire, unresolved," he added.

On the subject of the proposed constitution, Mr Partridge said: "The contents in broad terms remove all the defences erected to ensure the

preservation of the structure of a modern and progressive State."

He said these safeguards were necessary "to protect the Prime Minister of the day against the clamour of party supporters for hand-outs", and to retain the loyalty of the European community.

"Here again, the true needs and interests of our country to keep the European have been sacrificed in the interests, not of principle, but of trying to satisfy the irresponsible demands of Third World State."

He warned that if the Zimbabwe Rhodesian Government tried to bypass Parliament, they would be acting outside their authority and could be considered traitors. It would be "madness" for the Government to consider such a move, Mr Partridge said.

He claimed that in bringing in a British governor, the Government of Zimbabwe Rhodesia would be "appointing a dictator in a very full sense", whom they hoped would be benign.

"No doubt the Whitehall officials are suitably gratified that this upstart rebel who has defied them for 14 years will be so

suitably humbled and humiliated," Mr Partridge said. Former Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, was not in the Chamber during the debate.

Mr Partridge warned MPs that unless the terrorist forces were removed from the country or disarmed before an election there would be a "tails you lose, heads he wins" situation.

There were angry interjections from UANC backbenchers when Mr Partridge said that after the election there would either be a black coalition with the UANC and Patriotic Front, or terrorism would continue with the PF out of the government. The Speaker repeatedly called for order and reminded Members of the need for tolerance.

Mr Partridge said his major objection to the proposals was that the terrorists would be in a position of strength, and there was a very real possibility of a communist-dominated government.

"I have no doubt that the communist tiger will eat the UANC mouse that attempts to ride it", Mr Partridge said, amid loud interjections from UANC members.

He believed it was better to continue the war even under sanctions than to see the country running such a "grave and real danger" of becoming a communist puppet State.

Mr Partridge said he blamed "those European representatives who, won and cowed by the British, saw fit to oppose their own leader", but he believed the most blame fell upon the Prime Minister, Bishop Muzorewa.

Mr Partridge claimed Bishop Muzorewa had not obtained "a single concession of any great importance" and had brought back proposals which were "nothing but abject surrender".

There was desultory applause from the RF benches as Mr Partridge sat down, and Mr Lew Ankers (RF) rose to say he supported the British proposals "somewhat reluctantly".

He said he hoped the firm line being taken by Lord Carrington was not a "political tactic" and that the RF would accept the agreement.

Mr Ankers said he would be prepared to work with any political party that would operate democratically in the best interests of the country, but he was opposed to communism in any form.

Mr Donald Goddard, a former member of the 1977 Parliament making his first speech since majority rule after taking the oath yesterday, joined Mr Partridge in condemning the haste with which the Prime Minister had "frittered away" white safeguards.

Mr Goddard said there was no need for "this undignified haste" and that Zimbabwe Rhodesia had been in a very strong bargaining position as the security forces had never lost a battle.

After Mr Goddard had spoken, Bishop Muzorewa replied, winding up the debate.

Reasons for Protest

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Dec 79 p 2

[Text]

A FORMER Cabinet Minister, Mr Mark Partridge, said yesterday he was upholding the interests of his constituents when he made his lone protest in Parliament against the Government's acceptance of the British settlement proposals.

The Member for Highlands said in an interview with the Herald:

"This was my first opportunity, because of illness, to give my personal assessment of the situation we find ourselves in today.

"I am convinced that the guts of the issue are as I stated in the House of Assembly."

The MP said he had not yet made a decision on his political future and said he had no knowledge of any rift within the Rhodesian Front party.

Referring to the British proposals, which he alone opposed in the House on Tuesday, Mr Partridge reiterated that Britain held the key to a peaceful solution in Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

"If Britain would guarantee a democratic procedure in the forthcoming elections there would be no need for these private armies of the Patriotic Front to remain.

"We would still have the normal Government armed forces to ensure the country's security and to maintain internal law and order, and they would be paid by the Government and would be under Government control."

On the other hand, he said, the terrorist forces were paid and controlled externally.

He said if the external leaders were prepared to accept a democratic road to new rule in Zimbabwe Rhodesia they would accept that there was no further need to maintain their private armies.

"Britain's correct attitude should be to insist that the PF armies be disarmed. Anything short of that will not bring about a ceasefire." Mr Partridge said.

Courage, Honesty Recognized

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Dec 79 p 12

[Editorial: "Party Line?"]

[Text]

EVEN THOSE who do not agree with Mr Mark Partridge must surely recognise the courage and honesty he showed in the House of Assembly on Tuesday when he made his lonely protest against the acceptance of Britain's Lancaster House proposals.

On the face of it, Mr Partridge is in a minority of one, even in his own party. Yet one cannot but wonder about that, for a great deal of rumbling has been coming from the ranks of the RF in recent weeks. And it is interesting to note that only 12 RF MPs were reported to have lined up in the "Aye" lobby when the House divided on the issue.

Mr Donald Goddard, who also criticised the proposals, apparently left the chamber before the division was called. But where were the others? Surely not all of them had business important enough to justify their absence from the House on such an occasion.

Despite official denials, it is difficult to escape the conclusion that all is not well within the RF. It is obviously struggling to find a new identity and making heavy weather of it.

If all goes well, the election cannot be much more than two months off. Yet the party has still to come up with a new set of policies and principles.

We believe there is merit in the suggestion by Mr Nick McNally that both the RF and the National Unifying Force should disband and form a new political movement. But it is doubtful if the RF will buy this.

Yet if it wants to speak for the white population as a whole it must give the electorate a say in the preparation of its new policies. In other words, let us have done with this secrecy with which the RF has surrounded itself for so long.

Above all, let the party managers ensure that the next party congress, at which vital decisions will no doubt be taken, is not held behind closed doors.

MUZOREWA SLAMS NEIGHBORING NATIONS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 9 Dec 79 p 1

[Text] The Prime Minister of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, yesterday slammed what he termed "banana republics" to the north--particularly mentioning Zambia--and said in effect that the choice of what this country was to become was now in the hands of its people.

The bishop was the guest of honor at the Gwelo Teachers' College honors day, when 257 students received their teaching diplomas and certificates.

He told the graduates, who were just a part of 750 people who had come from all over the country: "A tremendous challenge awaits you as you go out to take your place within your chosen field of endeavor. This is a most exciting period in our history for it is a time when we are being called upon to accept the duties of true independence."

The Prime Minister said history had shown that many people abused their newly won freedom to the detriment of everyone--and Zambia was a perfect example of this.

Efficient

"At the time of independence in 1964 that country had a sound economy that had been left behind by its colonial masters," he said. "It was one of the richest states on the African continent which operated on a most efficient basis and was hailed as an example of a state in Africa which had the greatest future potential.

"But Zambia and its people became hidebound by its own freedom and its independence. The first indication was that a large section of the Zambian community embarked upon excessive drinking...and the driving of vehicles without licenses.

"This disastrous combination of alcohol and petrol created such a mood of depression that President Kaunda stated that he wanted to resign, saying that he did not intend to lead a nation of drunkards...

"The situation has deteriorated since then...that is but one example of the path Zambia has chosen, leading to almost total self-destruction."

The bishop said many people in this country too would be tempted into thinking that freedom and independence meant freedom from hard work, for there were many who would make promises to them.

"In times like these it is easy to make promises but it is hard to keep them," he said. "We must learn by other people's achievements and by their failures."

Bishop Muzorewa condemned the nationalization (elsewhere) of commercial and industrial enterprises which he said, had resulted in an astronomical burden on the state.

Begging

"They have to be bailed out through begging or through an injection of public funds which should be used for the betterment of the people as a whole."

Such countries became banana republics and.."We don't want that."

This country, he said, was passing through a period of crises which called for men and women of the highest moral fibre "to help us create in this land of ours a truly peaceful, democratic country where there will be freedom and opportunity for all."

He went on: "Will we choose communism and marxism and get the results we all know...which we have seen in other parts of Africa...or shall we choose democracy which will lead to true freedom and independence which will enable our people to walk ever forward to prosperity, harmony and peace?"

The principal of the college, Mr K A Youds (who took over the college two terms ago) said that perhaps the biggest change and innovation at the college had been the opening of the Batanai complex.

CSO: 4420

MUGABE PLAN TO TREK FROM MOZAMBIQUE REPORTED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 9 Dec 79 p 6

[Text] When Mr Robert Mugabe arrives back to contest the expected elections, there will be no big welcome for him at Salisbury airport--the Patriotic Front co-leader has plans to trek all the way from Mozambique.

Official spokesmen for the Maputo-based wing of the PF living in Salisbury said last week they had been alerted through a telephone message from their superiors in London that Mr Mugabe and his entourage would not be flying back as originally thought.

"Instead he will stage a great trek from the Mozambique border addressing gatherings all the way from the Eastern Districts until he reaches Salisbury," they said.

These senior officials, former members of the banned People's Movement, would not be drawn on how long they expected the trek would take but hinted that it could develop into a full-scale election campaign progressing to the Midlands and Matabeleland.

There is a strong possibility being actively scouted by the internal supporters of Mugabe that his wing, which also calls itself ZANU, will be contesting the elections separately from that of the Nkomo faction.

The supporters believe it would be unwise for Mugabe to team up with Nkomo because his ZANLA forces could never see eye to eye with a ZIPRA leadership.

An alliance just for the duration of the coming elections was unworkable, they said, because problems would definitely arise as to who will be the head of the government should the PF win.

"Such an alliance would be very fragile and would inevitably create a bitter power struggle," they said.

The Mugabe followers complained that the internal wing of Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU was solely promoting their own interests.

"While they purport to be spokesman for the PF, they openly preach a ZAPU gospel and totally ignore ZANU (Mugabe)," they said.

A clash is also expected with the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole's organization over the use of the name ZANU.

Mr Sithole has repeatedly stated that ZANU was legally registered under his name and that Mugabe and his followers were just "rebels" who had no right to call themselves ZANU.

At a recent "get-together party" with foreign and local journalists at a Salisbury hotel, Mr Sithole, in answer to a question, said should the Mugabe camp decide to call themselves ZANU, he would file an injunction suit with the High Court.

CSO: 4420

DETAILS OF CONSTITUTION GIVEN

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 9 Dec 79 p 1

[Text] The Constitution of Zimbabwe Rhodesia Amendment Bill to be presented to Parliament on Tuesday says that the country "shall cease to be an independent State and shall become part of Her Majesty's Dominions."

All power is vested in a British governor.

The Bill does not in itself enact the British-sponsored independence constitution emanating from the Lancaster House talks, but says that a new constitution shall be made out for the country "in accordance" with the White Paper published here last week and "more fully" in a 92-page schedule annexed to the Bill.

Experts in Salisbury say it is not clear to what extent constitutional lawyers and courts would hold this wording to bind the British Government over modifying details, Iana reports.

The Bill was sent out to MPs on Friday.

On Tuesday the Minister of Justice, Mr Chris Andersen, is to table the Bill for first reading in the House of Assembly, and Bishop Abel Muzorewa's Government plans that it shall complete all four stages of its passage through the Lower House at that day's sitting.

Marathon

The Government plans that the Senate shall ratify the Bill in a similar one-sitting marathon as soon as it is received from the Assembly.

Observers believe that the final sittings of the old Parliament, which inherited its authority from Mr Ian Smith's Declaration of Independence in 1965, may last late into the night on Tuesday or even into the following day.

Little opposition is expected, however, as the only voice of protest to date has been that of Mr Mark Partridge, now a backbencher but a signatory

to UDI in 1965, who divided the House of Assembly last Tuesday, warning that the proposed independence plan could lead to Patriotic Front domination.

The Bill stipulates that the existing Parliament shall be dissolved on the day that the present black, Head of State, President Josiah Gumede, transfers power to British governor Lord Soames in a bizarre reversal of former handing-over ceremonies in Africa.

There is no provision in the Bill for the present Parliament to reconvene and resume authority if the process for British-recognized independence goes awry in the next few months, but observers point out that the British governor with his sweeping jurisdiction would be within his rights to summon the Members and Senators elected last April and depute power to them, if he chose.

Functions

The Bill does not define the functions or period of office of the British governor, but says he shall have whatever legislative and executive powers are conferred on him by British Orders-in-Council stemming from the 1979 Southern Rhodesia Act passed at Westminster.

The Bill says that "as soon as practicable" after the handover to the British governor, elections are to be held. There is no other reference to time scales.

Existing Ministers and Deputy Ministers will continue to hold nominal office and draw their salaries until the general election under the appointments held at the discretion of the governor, who may, says the Bill, appoint persons to "exercise functions on his behalf."

Clarification

Until the election, also, President Gumede, although no longer Head of State, will continue to enjoy his salary and privileges.

An important clarification of a point left in doubt by the earlier White Paper confirms that under the new constitution blacks will be entitled to stand as candidates for the 20 House of Assembly seats to be elected by whites, Coloureds and Asians. And although blacks alone will elect the 80 "Common Roll" representatives, there is, similarly, no bar on the race of candidates. Blacks elected for "white" seats could exercise constitutional safeguards reserved for whites over entrenched legislation.

The constitution does not incorporate the provision which bans a party winning the majority of the 20 "white" seats from forming a coalition government with a single minority black party--this is brought into force by the transitional arrangements.

But under the new arrangement it would be perfectly permissible for Bishop Muzorewa's UANC, for example, to form a government if it won all 20 "white" seats and 31 Common Roll seats. A minority party that won nine or fewer white seats would likewise enjoy a free hand.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR BROADCASTING DURING TRANSITION DISCUSSED

BBC Management Urged

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Dec 79 p 5

[Text] London. The British Government does not intend to allow the BBC to take over responsibility for broadcasting in Zimbabwe Rhodesia during the transition to independence. The main pressure for the BBC to run the ZRBC comes from Mr Garfield Todd, the former Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister, who has just left London after talks with the Foreign Office and leaders of the Patriotic Front.

Mr Todd told the GUARDIAN newspaper on Monday that Radio and television in Zimbabwe Rhodesia was "a propaganda machine" which supported the Government of Bishop Muzorewa.

He added it would not be within the capability of the present staff to change the system "to one that would serve the governor in his work of keeping the peace, building the morale of the nation and guiding the country to free and fair elections."

The former Southern Rhodesian leader said he had discussed "the appalling state" of Zimbabwe Rhodesia broadcasting with Sir Ian Gilmour, deputy Foreign Secretary.

Zimbabwe Rhodesia needed a vigorous, independent broadcasting corporation that would cover the issues and candidates, Mr Todd said.

Among the changes he would like to see the BBC undertake would be the introduction of a wide range of news and current affairs programmes and, in due course, party political broadcasts.

He said he had also proposed supplementing present radio programmes with news and comment from the BBC World Service. At present ZRBC relays a morning news programme from South Africa.

The Foreign Office said on Monday night that it was aware of Mr Todd's views "and that these ideas have also come from the BBC." The Government

view was, however, that it is not its business to make great changes in Zimbabwe Rhodesian institutions during the transitional period, and that included broadcasting arrangements.

Mr Todd also saw the co-leaders of the Patriotic Front, while he was in London.

British Decision Hailed

Salisbury *THE HERALD* in English 5 Dec 79 p 8

[Editorial: "Danger In the Air"]

[Text]

THE British Government is right to turn down suggestions from Mr Garfield Todd and the BBC that the BBC should be made responsible for broadcasting in Zimbabwe Rhodesia during the transition period leading to the election.

Although the ZRBC can be expected to give air time to all parties contesting the election, as in the past, it might still be accused of bias because it must continue to put across official news and views.

But there is little reason to suppose that the BBC would be any less biased or less likely to put across its government's viewpoint. It has its own job to do, but during the election campaign it must, in its normal broadcasts to this part of the world, strive for absolute objectivity.

Where danger could arise, and where the British administration must use its influence, is in the partisan broadcasts that emanate from Maputo and Lusaka. These are listened to in this country, and they are a propaganda weapon that must be controlled if the voters are to be given a reasonable assessment of the political situation.

The broadcasting, in the broadest sense of the word, of outlandish and provocative reports, or those whose authenticity is suspect, must be avoided as much as possible.

NUF Wants Impartial Board

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Dec 79 p 7

[Text]



Here is the news which comes from the VZRBCTVBBCTV....

The ZRBC must be placed in the hands of an impartial board drawn from "a fair representation of divergent points of view" during the interim period leading to black rule, the National Unifying Force said yesterday.

A party statement said NUF did not want the BBC or the Rhodesian Front to remain in control of the broadcasting station during the transitional period.

It added that the national broadcasting medium should be headed by an experienced British administrator and not Mr James Neil, director-general of the ZRBC.

A London report published on Tuesday quoted British Foreign Office officials as saying Whitehall had no intention of taking over the running of broadcasting in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, and would not allow the BBC to do the same during the transition to majority rule.

In London the British Foreign Office has confirmed it had held talks with the BBC on whether the corporation could assist in ensuring the impartiality of broadcasting in Zimbabwe Rhodesia during the planned elections.

The spokesman said no decision had been made but added: "The Government is determined to ensure free and fair elections, and the governor will take whatever measures he judges necessary to that end," Iana reports.

The former Zimbabwe Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Garfield Todd, called on the Foreign Office this week to urge that the BBC should take over the running of the radio and television services during the election period.

Mr Todd described the Zimbabwe Rhodesian broadcasting corporation as a "propaganda machine" for the present Salisbury government of Bishop Muzorewa.

CSO: 4420

IMPLEMENTATION OF FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN PREPARED

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 6 Dec 79 p 1

[Text] The proposals for a five-year development plan unveiled early this year will be ready for implementation immediately after the new elections, said the Acting Minister of Finance, Dr Dennis Nyamuswa, this week.

The Government committee of senior officials from four ministries, set up to evaluate the overall proposals and establish priorities, has practically completed its task.

"Everything is ready for the new government to put the plan into operation," said Dr Nyamuswa in an interview.

Other points he made were:

The proposals, estimated to cost \$3 500 million at 1977 prices, will now cost considerably more.

Assurances have been received that a substantial part of the cost will be received from foreign sources once stability returns.

The creation of employment opportunities has been given high priority in the committee's evaluation.

Dr Nyamuswa said the committee, made up of officials from the Ministries

of Finance, Education, Transport and Power, and Local Government and Housing, had made a detailed study of every aspect of the proposed plan.

"We had to ensure that we had the infrastructure to carry out the development, which will revolutionise this country.

"We have had the assistance of experts in every field and I believe we can avoid the mistakes of so many other development plans in Africa.

"We have 'orchestrated' the plan to ensure that the proposals work in with each other."

After approval by the Cabinet the new Government will be able to proceed with the implementation of the proposals.

The speed at which the recommendations are implemented will depend on the availability of funds. "But we have no fears on that score," said Dr Nyamuswa.

"Once sanctions are removed and we have achieved recognition we shall find the money. A large part will come from our own resources and will be generated by the improved performance of

our own economy.

"But we will rely on foreign assistance and aid to pay for part of the development, and we have assurances that this will be given."

He said that the overriding principle in deciding priorities had been the need to create more jobs. "We recognise that the achievement of political stability in this country is dependent upon creating more employment as quickly as possible.

"We believe the best way to achieve the expansion of industry to provide the new jobs is through the private enterprise system.

"In this context, the entire planning for the massive development projects envisaged in the five-year plan is based on the assumption that the country will follow the private enterprise system.

"If a marxist government were to take over, the development plan could never be put into practice because it does depend to such an extent on a strong, viable private sector," said Dr Nyamuswa.

RESUMPTION OF AIR SERVICE PLANNED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 9 Dec 79 p 9

[Text]

THE Salisbury-Blantyre route should be the first Air Zimbabwe Rhodesia service re-established when the airline resumed flights to other African countries, an airline spokesman said last week.

Resumption of flights to countries such as Zambia and Kenya was expected to require negotiation of new bilateral agreements between Zimbabwe Rhodesia and their respective governments. The old agreements lapsed 14 years ago, the spokesman said.

The old agreement with Malawi however was still in force even though flights to Blantyre stopped in March 1976.

"Any delay would be due to organising schedules, crews and so forth. And, of course, Mozambique would have to give us permission to use its air space," the spokesman said.

The spokesman said that planning for resumption of service to Malawi or any other African country continued to depend on the outcome of the Lancaster House talks and the subsequent implementation of a ceasefire.

"Once the go-ahead is given I doubt that it would be a day-after-tomorrow sort of thing, but it should happen fairly quickly."

MORE COSTLY

Salisbury - Blantyre flights must now be routed through Johannesburg, a much longer and more costly trip. The present cost via Johannesburg is \$208 one-way and \$416 return. In 1975 direct flights cost \$29.20 one-way and \$58.40 return.

Tariffs for a new service would obviously be higher than those in 1975, but should be considerably

lower than the Johannesburg route, the spokesman said.

The Blantyre service had always been popular and had also provided a crucial link to home for an estimated 120 000 Malawians working in this country at the time the flights were stopped, he said.

"There are plenty of Malawians living and working in this country who have not seen their families since 1976, their wages just not enabling them to make use of the more expensive route."

The spokesman said resumption of flights to Britain was a priority.

CSO: 4420

SECURITY ADVISER DISCUSSES COMMERCIAL PROBLEMS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 9 Dec 79 p 6

[Text] The special security problems posed to large commercial concerns by the terrorist war were best dealt with by combining efficient perimeter defenses with an aggressive reaction capability, Mr Tony Gray, security adviser to Anglo American Corporation, said last week.

Mr Gray made the comment after the corporation's second annual security officers seminar, during which security matters affecting the corporation's 27,000 employees were assessed and the latest methods of plant security discussed.

Such traditional problems as pilfering, strikes and theft of raw materials continued to be of concern but were overshadowed in recent years by the terrorist threat, leading to a need for different security procedures, he said.

"We have learned that the laager mentality is not altogether a wise one. In order to protect our assets we have to have an aggressive capability. You cannot just sit inside your security fence and wait for something to happen," he said.

Mr Gray said the success of his corporation's security efforts was difficult to judge but that a commitment had been made to provide the maximum protection for its employees.

"We're doing the best we can with the money available. Good security is not cheap, but cheap security is no good to anybody."

Traditional security procedures such as extensive lighting, fenced living and working areas and use of dogs were supplemented with sophisticated radio networks, private reaction sticks and "grass roots" intelligence gathering, he said.

Anglo American was forced to employ a variety of security systems because its interests in this country were in such diverse areas as mining, agriculture, forestry and industry, all of which presented different security problems, said Mr Gray.

SYNTHETIC FUEL COST FOUND PROHIBITIVE

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 9 Dec 79 p 6

[Text] Zimbabwe Rhodesia's extensive coal reserves make development of an oil-from-coal industry seem an obvious way of dealing with the country's lack of oil.

It is so obvious that there have been four Government investigations of its feasibility since the Second World War.

But while synthetic fuel technology is constantly improving, the capital investment and foreign exchange requirements for the most efficient processes can continue to put them beyond the country's reach.

That was the conclusion reached by Mr John West, former Energy Resources Adviser to the Prime Minister, in this month's issue of the Zimbabwe Rhodesia Science News.

At the moment the only commercially available oil-from-coal plant was that on which the SASOL plants in South Africa were based, Mr West said. But its cost made it less than ideal.

"By world standards SASOL I is a small plant. Oil men describe it as a 5,000 barrel a day plant. Many conventional oil refineries are 10 times as big. Nevertheless, it cost something like \$300 million to construct," Mr West said.

"SASOL II, which will be on a stream in about three years time, is budgeted at about \$2 billion.

"Figures for consumption of liquid fuels in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, are not published, but it would seem to be a fair guess that a plant the size of SASOL I would be needed to make a significant impression on the nation's fuel resources. At today's prices the cost would probably be twice that of SASOL I."

Moreover, since much of the plant is of a high technological character and would have to be imported, foreign exchange costs would account for about two-thirds of the whole, Mr West said.

For this reason, much thought has been given in this country to a method of coal liquefaction called low temperature carbonisation, he said. The equipment it requires is less complicated than that used for the SASOL-type plant and more of it could therefore be made here, reducing the foreign exchange requirement.

"There is a serious snag, however, in that the output of clean liquids is low. Any increase in the price of coal would therefore have a major impact on the cost of the end product," he said.

"Moreover, the main product is char, not liquids. Char is an excellent smokeless fuel. It might become a substitute for coal in ferro-chrome smelting, but this remains to be proven."

Coal liquefaction plants of the SASOL-type weren't being built on a large scale in the United States because the price of domestic petrol there was still too low for their product to be competitive.

"It is not beyond the bounds of possibility, however, that coal liquefaction plants may be established in the United States to supply synthetic fuels to other countries which rely to a greater extent on imports."

CSO: 4420

FOREIGN INTEREST IN INVESTMENT REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Dec 79 p 1

[Text]

JOHANNESBURG.

SEVERAL organisations in the United States, Britain and West Germany have expressed interest in investing in Zimbabwe Rhodesian mining and agriculture, once sanctions have been lifted.

In a radio and television interview with the SABC the Zimbabwe Rhodesian Minister of Mines and Works, Senator Chief Kayisa Ndiweni, confirmed that while he had been attending the Lancaster House talks in London, he had received many approaches from parties interested in investing in the mining industry.

The Zimbabwe Rhodesian Minister of Agriculture, Mr Bill Irvine, said many people had visited him in Salisbury to express interest in investing in agriculture in the country. They had been mainly from Europe, but several approaches had also come from the United States.

Mr Irvine added that if the political climate was right in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, he expected a large inflow of foreign capital, not only in the agricultural sphere, but also in the commercial and industrial sectors.

Interviewed on the same programme, the Zimbabwe Rhodesian Minister of Law and

Order and of the Public Service, Mr Francis Zindoga said he doubted whether the co-leaders of the Patriotic Front, Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Robert Mugabe, had enough control over their forces to implement a ceasefire. As a result, an increase in intimidation could be expected during the election period. But he gave the assurance that the Zimbabwe Rhodesian security forces would ensure the safety of the country's voters.

The Zimbabwe Rhodesian Minister of Justice, Mr J. C. Andersen added the assurance that the rights of the people would be protected during the run-up to the election. Looking further ahead, he said the constitutional agreement reached in London provided greater protection of individual rights than the existing constitution. As a result, there should be no problems, unless a totally revolutionary government came into power and "tore up and threw away the constitution", Mr Andersen said.

He did not expect the British governor to introduce any changes in the existing legislation, other than possible matters pertaining to the new election. — Iana.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW SALISBURY HOSPITAL PLANNED

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 6 Dec 79 p 1

[Text] A new \$5 million private hospital is to be built in Salisbury. Tenders will be invited early next year and construction is expected to take nearly two years, with the hospital ready for occupation towards the end of 1981.

The Avenues Clinic is being financed by a number of large banking, mining, industrial, and commercial companies, and it has been designed to meet the expected demand for high standard medical facilities in the private sector.

A spokesman for the financial consultants and project managers, Peter Thomas and Associates, said: "The clinic is expected to fill a projected gap in private hospital services at a time when the existing facilities will be overburdened.

"Three surgeons who have worked extremely hard to see this hospital established believe that the provision of the most modern facilities at this time will help to encourage doctors and surgeons to remain in the country and even to come here to work."

The 156-bed hospital will be one of the most modern in Southern Africa, with the latest surgical equipment available in five operating theatres. The obstetric section has been designed for a high standard of baby care, with special facilities available for premature births.

The clinic, which is to be built in Baines Avenue at the intersection with Mazoe Street, will have a large number of private and two-bed wards, each with its own bathroom and toilet, piped music, television and telephone. Gardens will be developed in the grounds.

The elimination of racial discrimination and the influx into towns is expected to lead to a big increase in the demand for beds in Government hospitals.

Experience in other countries in Africa has shown that demand soon exceeds design capacity, facilities become inadequate, and standards fall.

The new hospital will be multiracial, and the spokesman said the project had the full support of the Government. "All the ministries we have dealt with have been extremely cooperative," the spokesman said.

Doctors and surgeons were recently given a preview of the facilities which the new hospital will offer. "Several of them believe that by the time the hospital is opened it will be unable to meet the demand for private hospital beds," said the spokesman.

CSO: 4420

SEED FOR STARVING BATONKA SHIPPED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Dec 79 p 7

[Text] Bulawayo. Seventeen tonnes of fast-maturing Red Swazi sorghum seed is being sent from Bulawayo to the estimated 15 000 starving Batonka families whose crops failed last year.

The Matabeleland North Provincial Authority is packing and forwarding the seed. It has been bought jointly by the authority, the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, Christian Care, the Methodist Church and the International Committee of the Red Cross at a cost of about \$5 000.

The charities in cooperation with the authority are also contributing other famine relief.

The ICRC is sending 40 tonnes of mealie-meal each month. The flying doctor of Binga, Dr Ken Messman of Batonka Christian Mission, helps to deliver it.

"The Government has been aware for some time of the increasing malnutrition in the district, and the lack of medical facilities," a spokesman for the Ministry of Home Affairs said yesterday. "But efforts to remedy the situation have been hampered by the war.

"However, the District Commissioner of Binga has been able to provide work for a number of men on road and bridge construction. These men are paid in cash and food."

To supplement the starving families' diet, the authority--jointly with other charitable organisations--plans to buy kapenta fish, which is high in protein, the spokesman said.

The authority has applied for finance to rebuild an old government hospital and construct several new clinics "to ease the health problems which have arisen," he said.

GIRLS KILLED IN CROSSFIRE IN INYATI

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Dec 79 p 1

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

TWO girls were killed and three other pupils were injured when they were caught in a contact between terrorists and security forces in the Inyati mission grounds about 80 km from Bulawayo on Sunday night.

The Rev. J. R. Danisa, chairman of the United Congregational Church of Southern Africa, described yesterday how 120 children, who had been herded together by three terrorists, ran in terror as the battle broke out at about 10 p.m.

"The terrorists first went to the Inyati Secondary School girls' dormitory, in the mission grounds, and forced all

the children to get out of bed," he said.

The girls were marched to the boys' quarters, where the boys were also forced out of their dormitory.

"The terrorists were asking the pupils where the teachers stayed when security forces arrived," said Mr Danisa, who is based in Bulawayo but who went to the mission yesterday to collect the bodies.

The security forces, who had been alerted in their base about 2 km away, drove up to the mission, debussing shortly before they arrived in the grounds.

A Police spokesman confirmed that when the terrorists saw the security forces approaching in the moonlight, they opened fire.

The children, aged between 13 and 18, were

caught in the crossfire.

"This is very, very sad indeed. The deaths of such young children has shocked us all. I would like to express my condolences to their families," said Mr Danisa shortly after he arrived back in Bulawayo yesterday afternoon.

Those killed were Miss Nomazulu Khumalo (18) and Miss Thandiwe Mpofu (16).

A 15-year-old girl had a gunshot wound in her back, while a 14-year-old girl and a 17-year-old youth were both injured.

They were not seriously hurt, Mr Danisa said.

The mission is made up of a primary school, a secondary school and a church.

The church, founded in 1850, is the oldest in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, Mr Danisa said. The secondary school opened in 1921.

CSO: 4420

DEATH THREATS AGAINST MSIPA REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Dec 79 p 1

[Text] In the space of five days, life has become a "nightmare" for Mr Cephas Msipa, a senior official of the ZAPU wing of the Patriotic Front in Salisbury.

Since last Friday he has received two death threats, a shot was fired through his bedroom window on Monday night and yesterday he was the victim of a bizarre advertisement in the HERALD.

The advertisement offered an American M16 assault rifle with two rounds for sale at \$200 or nearest offer.

It specified that the rifle "will be used twice" and gave Mr Msipa's Lochinvar telephone number.

Shot fired

On Monday night at about 9:30 a shot was fired through Mr Msipa's bedroom window, narrowly missing his wife, who was in bed at the time.

Soon after the incident, and while Police were still at the house, a man called on the telephone and asked Mr Msipa: "Do you remember the Viscount?"

The PF man replied: "What have I got to do with the Viscount?"

Mr Msipa's nightmare began last Friday when a man with an American accent phoned at his home "and called me a son of a bitch and said I was about to die.

"He phoned again later that day and said he was serious and that he and some others had come from America to kill me," he said.

Mr Msipa, who was released after nine months' detention in June this year, returned from the Lancaster House talks in London after eight weeks "to explain what was happening in London to our party supporters here."

No Grudge

"I am satisfied that the person threatening me is not an African. I know of no African who harbours any strong grudge against me," he said.

Referring to the advertisement, Mr Msipa said: "I hadn't read it this morning so that when the first phone call came, I thought the caller was joking. But after 20 more calls from people interested in buying the rifle, it is no joke, in fact it is very worrying."

A Police spokesman would say yesterday only that the advertisement and its possible connection with the shooting was being "actively investigated."

CSO: 4420

INDUSTRY, ARMY TEAM UP TO PRODUCE MORTAR

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Dec 79 p 5

[Text] The Zimbabwe Rhodesian Army, which has already achieved a breakthrough with the renovation of the MAG machinegun, has taken another foreign currency-saving step towards self-sufficiency in infantry platoon support weapons.

Cooperation between local industry and the armourers and ammunition branches of the Army has led to the development of a 100 percent Zimbabwe Rhodesian produced 60 mm mortar.

The development of the Mark IV mortar has taken place in two stages. Initially, the Army required a commando mortar which could quickly be in service, and this was achieved. Phase II was the development of a bipod and more complex optical sight.

The mortar has a light and a heavy base-plate and locally made cleaning rods and brushes.

The story of the development of the new mortar is told in the Army magazine, Assegai.

The underlying principle behind the development of the mortar was to produce a weapon locally with local materials. Sources of steel were examined to ensure the material would meet the tolerances and tensile strengths required for a mortar.

Initially the barrels were machined from solid billets of steel, but this resulted in an unacceptable waste of steel.

It was then found possible to draw out rough undersized tubes which could be machined to size.

During the manufacturing stages, each barrel is subjected to crack tests and heat treatment. Breech pieces are then married to the barrels and the completed unit goes to the armaments branch for quality control and proof-testing.

"It is great credit to the manufacturers that so far not one barrel has been rejected," Assegai said.

The proof-testing subjects barrels to a series of charges in excess of the normal operational charges. "This means that when the Phase II development is complete, the barrels will have been proofed and can immediately be used with the bipod and plate on maximum charge."

Assegai pays tribute to the assistance given by the staff of Salisbury Polytechnical College in the development of the mortar.

"The successful production of this mortar can be attributed to the cooperation of industry with the armourers and ammunition branches of the Army."

CSO: 4420

BULLE CALLS FOR URGENT WAGE RISE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Dec 79 p 1

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

THERE is an urgent need to increase wages of the people and to do anything possible to stimulate development so that more jobs are created, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Ernest Bulle said in Bulawayo yesterday.

Mr Bulle, addressing the UANC members of the Matabeleland North province at the provincial headquarters, said as long as the people remained dissatisfied with wages and unemployment, they were easy victims of marxist propaganda.

"They can be forgiven for believing sweet promises rather than accepting bitter facts. The employer is therefore asked to make sacrifices now to secure a stable and sane government in the future so that he can continue to prosper," he said.

He said the country was engaged in a battle for survival and those who tired in the battle were tired of living.

He said: "The marxists, using propaganda are threatening the existence of a government founded on Western democracy. Their election promises to the masses of free land repossessed from whites, and nationalised industries giving government complete control to determine wage levels, are all attractive, but the consequences would be dreadful."

He said the economy would grind to a halt.

Mr Bulle said there could be no compromise with communism, even in its most diluted form. Any seeming rapport would create conditions advantageous to the Patriotic Front.

"People must be reminded that it is a fundamental marxist theory that in order to penetrate a situation and be effective, in the words of Mao, it must create warm waters so that the fish can glide with ease," he said.

APPALLED

Mr Bulle said he had been "totally appalled" by reports purporting to reflect Mr Ian Smith's current thinking.

The reports suggested that Mr Smith had not only been flirting with the marxists, but that he would be prepared to accept a marxist regime.

"It was therefore with relief that one saw those allegations vigorously denied," he said.

Mr Bulle said when the history of this country was written there would be sad chapters that would never be understood nor excused by our descendants.

"In fact, they will wonder at the reversion to primeval times when primitive man rejoiced in the senseless killing, maiming and raping of his fellowmen.

"Despite this, we are now close to the legality that will bring international recognition and new elections to settle once and for all what form of government is acceptable to the people of Zimbabwe," he said.

CSO: 4420

APPOINTMENT OF BRITISH GOVERNOR WELCOMED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 9 Dec 79 p 12

[Editorial: "Lord Soames Seems Good Choice"]

[Text]

WITHIN the next few days the "rebellion" will be officially over, the short-lived Government of National Unity will vote itself out of existence and the British governor, Lord Soames, will arrive to assume full responsibility for this country until a new general election has been held.

He will not be coming, as one British newspaper suggests, to a chilly and hostile reception from the whites. He has a difficult job to do and we believe most people in this country will be ready to help him do it — and wish him well — provided he plays it fair and square all along the line.

It is true enough that the vast majority of whites have little love for the successive British Governments, as opposed to the ordinary people of the mother country, which have with deadly dedication and determination finally brought this country to heel.

But we are pragmatic people. We have had to succumb to pressures no other country has had to endure, other than in circumstances of outright war. There is no point in looking back and bemoaning what might have been: we have, with our new British boss, to look forward and make the best of it, however uncertain the future may be.

If we have to have a governor, Lord Soames seems a good choice. He has a wealth of experience behind him and is Margaret Thatcher's No. 2 — in itself a tribute to Zimbabwe Rhodesia. In many respects his team, both military and civil, will be like fish out of water but there is an administrative machinery in this country to advise him, back him up and accept his orders.

Britain's determination to settle the Rhodesia question is emphasised by the fact that the governor is coming whether overall agreement is reached in London or not. The gauntlet is down to the Patriotic Front — this week is the week, ceasefire or not, assuming Lord Carrington does not chicken out and extend his deadline once again.

Should the PF not heed the ceasefire call — and one of its leaders said only a couple of days ago that the order was to increase the armed struggle — it will be fighting not white-ruled Rhodesia, not black-ruled Zimbabwe Rhodesia but the British colony of Southern Rhodesia. It will be in rebellion against the Queen and the United Kingdom. With the forces of Zimbabwe Rhodesia protecting the British Crown!

Rhodesia should not always be condemned to war, said Lord Soames after his appointment. It is time to stop the killing and the maiming: those who fail to do so must be branded once and for all as the real aggressors.

FARM MILITIA STATUS REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Dec 79 p 3

[Text]

A MEMBER of the official farm militia has the same protection and compensation as any member of the security forces when on duty. When off duty he becomes, as far as the law is concerned, a civilian.

The position of the farm militia under the Indemnity and Compensation Act has been clarified by a Police statement published in The Farmer, official journal of the Commercial Farmers' Union.

The statement says that some concern was shown in agricultural circles when a farm militiaman was convicted in Salisbury of culpable homicide last month when the court found that he was responsible for shooting a civilian.

NO MAGIC

"There was no magic in the status afforded by membership of the farm militia," the Police statement said.

The Act provides that no civilian or criminal proceedings shall be instituted or continued in any court of law against any person who, at the relevant time, was acting under or by direction or with the approval of a member of the security forces in respect of any act, matter or thing whatsoever advised, commanded, ordered, directed or done or omitted to be done by him "in good faith" for the purpose of or in connection with the suppression of terrorism.

A spokesman for the

Ministry of Agriculture says farm militia are attested into the Police Reserve and become Police special constables.

The statement stresses that a Police Reserve member is on duty only from the time he reports for duty until the time he is dismissed.

At all other times a member of the farm militia is in the same position as a member of the public and his action comes under the provisions of the ordinary law.

However, provisions of the Act would also apply where a member of the farm militia was not a police reservist, but was called upon to assist a Police officer or a member of the security forces.

A member of the farm militia who is killed or injured or who suffers loss of property as a result of "the perpetration of an act of terrorism", whether the event occurs in the course of his duties as a Police Reserve member, may be entitled to compensation in terms of the Victims of Terrorism (Compensation) Act.

A farm militiaman who is killed or injured arising out of and in the course of his duties as a Police Reserve member falls within the ambit of the State Service (Disability Benefits) Act.

A government spokesman says a farmer who employs any "Tom, Dick or Harry" on his property as a militiaman will not be covered by the Indemnity Act. "This is an ordinary person who works for a private individual as a guard."

BILL TO REPEAL PENSIONS ACT MOVES AHEAD

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Dec 79 p 5

[Text]

WHITE Senators yesterday failed in their final attempt to block the repeal of the Old Age Pensions Act when they were defeated by 15-8 in a division on the third reading.

The Bill will now be referred back to the House of Assembly for the approval of an amendment to enable those entitled to a pension who have not yet claimed one further time in which to do so.

The amendment was introduced by the Minister of Manpower, Social Affairs, Youth and Rehabilitation, Senator Dr Aaron Mutiti, after an adverse report had been received from the Senate Legal Committee which considered that the Old Age Pensions Repeal Bill contravened the Bill of Rights.

CORRECT

The chairman of the Senate Legal Committee, Senator Sam Whaley, said although he agreed that the Bill was correct from a legal point of view, he wished that it had never been introduced.

Senator Whaley appealed to the Minister to postpone the effective date of the legislation to April 1 1990, instead of April 1 next year, pointing out that there had been protests from "people in the world outside Parliament" about

the removal of the right of elderly European, Asian and Coloured people to an old age pension.

Referring to assurances by the Prime Minister that the pension rights of civil servants and the security forces would be protected under the proposed new constitution, Senator Whaley said he believed the same principle should be extended to the Old Age Pensions Act and that it should be protected until 1990.

DECREASE

This view was supported by Senator Ralph Abercrombie who said the number of people requiring a pension under the old Act would continually decrease as more and more elderly benefited from other schemes.

Dr Mutiti told Senators that it gave him no pleasure to remove a privilege from an impoverished section of the community, but in order to fulfil its election promises, the Government had to honour its undertaking to remove all discriminatory legislation.

The Minister assured Senators that he had instructed his "ordinarily sympathetic officials" to exercise every understanding in their dealings with elderly people and to be as generous as funds allowed them to be.

OBJECTION

The amendments to the Bill were approved, with white Senators calling out their objection but not asking for a division.

At the third reading Senator Rob Gaunt rose to "make a last ditch stand" against the Bill and to appeal to the Minister to postpone the third reading until after the forthcoming election.

Senator Gaunt said he believed this would have the support of Senator Dr Isaac Samurwo as he had been a founder member of the Rhodesian Front.

GOODWILL

Senator Gaunt said a postponement would be seen as "tangible evidence of the spirit of goodwill and solidarity" which had been called for by the Prime Minister.

"It is after all a small enough thing to ask for in the cause of unity and for our aged," he urged.

Referring to Senator Mutiti's mention of election promises, Senator Gaunt said the Government had been unable to keep a great many promises, and there were still outstanding pieces of discriminatory legislation such as the calling system.

Senator Dr Samurwo rose to acknowledge he had indeed been a founder member of the Rhodesian Front, but he protested

that many people had changed party allegiances over the years.

Senator Samuriwo supported the Bill and urged the Minister to move forwards, not backwards.

Senators Naboth Gandanzara and James Manyika both supported the Bill, and Senator Manyika described it as "normalising" an abnormal situation.

Dr Mutiti told Senator Gaunt that the Bill did not deprive pensioners of any benefits they were already receiving, and "people who have never had a pension cannot lose something they never had".

The Minister said the introduction of the Bill could not be postponed any longer and everything possible had been done to meet the demands of every section of the community.

Dr Mutiti told the upper House that it was the Government's responsibility to look after old people, but privileges could not be given to one section only.

Senator Gaunt called a division when the third

reading was put to the vote, and eight white Senators lined up in the "noes" lobby. They were defeated by 15 black Senators who voted for the Bill.

The Senate has adjourned until Wednesday.

DEVELOPMENTS

Moving the adjournment Senator Mutiti said that because of "new developments" the Prime Minister and Minister of Combined Operations and Defence was unable to be present to answer debate scheduled in the upper House on a supplementary defence vote due to have been considered in committee.

On Tuesday the Minister of Justice, Mr Chris Anderson, said the House of Assembly would return on Tuesday and Government intended it should approve all stages of a Bill having the new constitution annexed to it as a schedule.

Dr Mutiti said it was planned the Senate should meet for a similar one-day ratification of the constitutional legislation.

JOURNALISTS APPEAL DISMISSED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Dec 79 p 6

[Text]

THE Appellate Division of the High Court, Salisbury, yesterday dismissed with costs an appeal by two South African journalists against a High Court order which compelled them to disclose their sources of information.

Miss Fleur de Villiers and Mr Jan Hendrik Philippus Serfontein, both of the Sunday Times, Johannesburg, were ordered by the High Court, Salisbury, last June to furnish further particulars and disclose their sources of information.

The information was contained in articles they wrote about Zimbabwe Rhodesia and published in their newspaper.

The two journalists are suing the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Bill Irvine for \$30 000 damages each for alleged defamation.

The alleged defamation was contained in a speech Mr Irvine made at the opening of an office block at Redcliff, near Que Que, on April 12 1976.

The journalists appealed against the High Court order compelling them to disclose their source of information.

The order was granted as a result of an application by Mr Irvine to the High Court.

In his written judgment handed down yesterday the Judge President, Mr Justice Lewis, dealt with the judgment of the High Court judge.

He said although the judge considered that the alleged knowledge on the part of the two journalists of the falsity of the articles they wrote and published was also relevant to the amount of the damages, he granted the order on the basis that it was relevant to the defences of justification and fair comment on the merits of the dispute. He did not deal with the damages aspect.

In doing so, Mr Justice Lewis said, the judge overlooked the fact that so far as the action of Mr Serfontein was concerned, Mr Irvine's plea had admitted that it was defamatory to say he had been bribed to publish articles he knew to be false.

He said no defence of justification or fair comment had been raised in respect of that aspect of defamation. The only defence raised was that of qualified privilege, in which Mr Serfontein's own state of mind was irrelevant.

"The innuendoes, with which the learned judge dealt in detail, were relied upon in the alternative. On this basis, interrogatories could not have been properly granted in respect of that part of the defamation which concerned bribery," he said.

Mr Justice Lewis said he was in no doubt that the granting of interrogatories by the High Court was fully warranted in respect of the issue of damages.

TRUE

Referring to Miss de Villiers, Mr Justice Lewis said although there was no similar admission by Mr Irvine on the aspect of bribery, her appeal "can be more conveniently disposed of solely in relation to the issue of damages."

He said Mr Irvine claimed the two journalists wrote and published information which they knew to be false, while the journalists said they believed the information to be true.

"This assertion carries with it the implication that the source of the information, as far as they were concerned, was reliable," he said.

Mr Justice Lewis said, in the context of damages, that where the onus was

on the plaintiff, it became a most important issue between the parties.

He said both journalists were claiming a substantial amount of damage on the basis of injury to their reputation as journalists.

"In order to award these sums, or any sum approaching that figure, the court would have to find that their reputations as journalists are immaculate."

Mr Justice Lewis said the court would also have to find that the journalists only published information from reliable sources and that in "this particular case they had every reason to believe in the truth of what they wrote in their articles because the source of their information was believed by them to be unimpeachable."

He added: "Equally, if it were shown that the source of the information was totally unreliable and known to the plaintiffs to be so, or even for that matter non-existent, then of course the damages would be very considerably reduced."

"This would be so in the case of Serfontein, even if

the defence of qualified privilege in relation to the statement that he had been bribed should fail.

"Again, if the source of information were revealed as being of communist origin and false, then the same would apply to that part of the statement suggesting that they were the topic of communism."

Mr Justice Lewis said he was of the opinion that Mr Irvine was fully entitled to the granting of the orders in the High Court on the basis that the source of the information which formed the subject of the articles was relevant to the issue of damages in both actions.

He dismissed the appeal with costs. The Chief Justice, Mr Justice Macdonald, and the Judge of Appeal, Mr Justice Davies, concurred.

Mr R. R. Horn, SC, instructed by Coghlan, Welsh and Guest, with him Mr Ian Donovan, appeared for the two journalists.

Mr Irvine was represented by Mr W. J. Millar, SC, instructed by Winterton, Holmes and Hill, with him Mr C. S. Grossman.

LOW-COST HOUSING FINANCED

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 6 Dec 79 p 1

[Text] **THE THREE** building societies in Zimbabwe Rhodesia lent \$16 150 000 to the Government and local authorities for low-cost housing in the year to June 30.

The importance attached by the societies to assisting the financing of low-cost housing has led to the establishment of a liaison committee with the Ministry of Local Government and Housing, said the retiring president of the Association of Building Societies, Mr. L. P. Normand, at the association's annual meeting this week.

He said it had been agreed that any funds which the societies had available for low-cost housing would be lent to the Local Government Areas Building Fund, which, in turn, will lend to local authorities.

"This is the only practical contribution that the societies can make without exposing themselves to unacceptable administrative problems," said Mr Normand.

"It would certainly not be wise to move from our traditional field of providing finance for individual home ownership of properties of an acceptable standard."

Mr Normand also said that with a political settlement the circumstances which have allowed the societies to maintain their competitive position without any change in interest rates to investors and with only one minor change in lending rates during the past 14 years, could change dramatically.

"If there is greatly increased inflation it will be essential for the societies to be given flexibility to adjust their rates from time to time at short notice. This is the case in all other countries where the building society movement exists," he said.

"This does not mean that we are not conscious of the desire to maintain so far as is practical the lowest lending rate possible, if only to encourage home ownership and thus assist in the promotion of a stable economy.

"Societies can only lend the amount which they can attract from investors in a highly competitive market, and it will be necessary to ensure that they will be able to maintain their competitive position if they are to fulfil their function."

He also appealed to the Government to allow the building society movement to offer tax-free investments.

ACCEPTED

He said this was accepted practice in many other parts of the world.

"I strongly recommend to Government that this important matter receives the attention it deserves. While not wishing to compete to the detriment of the Post Office Savings Bank and other Government issues, it should be possible to make provision for tax-free investments in building societies.

"This will unquestionably contribute to the maintenance of a lower interest rate structure," said Mr Normand.

The assets of the three building societies increased by \$37 250 000 to a total of \$500 260 000, a growth rate of almost 13 percent compared with 10 percent in the previous year.

During the year a total of 3 912 new loans worth \$50 814 000 were granted. This was an increase of \$14.5 million on the previous year.

Mortgage balances increased by \$22 719 000 to \$327 441 000 spread over 29 234 loan accounts.

Only a very small percentage of the total advanced was for new construction, said Mr Normand.

"The repeal of the Land Tenure Act considerably accelerated demand for mortgage finance and with the prospect of a political settlement this demand may be expected to increase substantially."

CHIKEREMA: ONLY TRIBAL SPIRITS CAN END WAR

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Dec 7 p 2

[Text] The war in Zimbabwe Rhodesia cannot be stopped by any of the nationalist leaders--only the tribal spirits have the power to do so, according to Mr James Chikerema, president of the Zimbabwe Democratic Party.

At a political rally attended by about 600 people at Arcturus Mine yesterday, the ZDP leader claimed he had started the armed struggle together with Mr George Nyandoro, the Minister of Lands, Natural Resources and Rural Development. But he end it.

His statement came after an angry youth leapt into the circle from which the ZDP president later spoke to the crowd.

"Chikerema can't end the war. We want programmes that can end the war," the youth shouted.

Before he was led away, the youth had tried without success to entice the crowd to pick up a slogan he was shouting in support of the terrorist alliance.

Another youth challenged Mr Chikerema's claim that he had started the war and asked why he had abandoned it if he was its originator. Mr Chikerema replied that every war ended at the negotiating table.

He mentioned two Ministers, one of whom, he said, had only nine months' political experience, and two of the bishop's brothers as evi-

dence of the Prime Minister's nepotistic approach to Government.

His entourage at yesterday's meeting included a band of mbira players and traditional dancers. It was clear Mr Chikerema had adopted a traditionalists approach to the expected general election, involving the invocation of Shona tribal spirits.

Before the meeting, he told journalists that a Government formed by the ZDP planned to give every tribesman five head of cattle as compensation for losses incurred in the course of the war.

He forecast that the "reparation programme" drawn up by his party would cost no less than \$1.5 billion. It would be financed by both local and international finance, he added in response to a question.

ARMY EDUCATIONAL CORPS DESCRIBED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Dec 79 p 4

[Text] DESPITE being little known outside the security forces, and sometimes within them, the Rhodesian Army Educational Corps was probably one of the most professional units in the Army, its director Lieut-Colonel Keith Busby, said last week.

Armies around the world, the British Army in particular, had long accepted the need for some form of further educational training for their serving members and their dependants. This was gradually happening in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, Colonel Busby said, but it was still a battle.

Nonetheless, because of the qualities and training of the members of the corps, which included 39 fully-trained black teachers and a number of professional men in the territorial ranks, the corps was "probably more professional than any other in the Army," he told a meeting of Salisbury Central Rotary Club.

Its area of responsibilities was wide, incorporating services in education and training for adults and children, mostly black, and for foreigners who had come to this country to join up, but whose English needed improvement.

In that field alone, the corps was called upon to provide not only language

tuition but also military basics for a broad spectrum of nationalities. This year alone, the corps had been a small "United Nations", dealing with Italians, French, Swiss and even two Icelanders.

PROBLEM

Although the major function of the corps was adult education — "if you try and raise a recruit's educational standard then you have a better chance of producing a first-rate soldier" — that purpose had fallen away to some extent as a result of the war.

But literacy, being a national problem, was also an Army problem and it was essential to overcome it.

"It's no good having a soldier you can't communicate with, especially if he is looking towards promotion," he said.

As evidence of the work, and the rate of expansion of the corps, the number of black soldiers' children receiving primary education had gone from about 1500 three years ago to an enrolment of about 3500 today.

Because of the war, it was necessary to take some personnel out of the adult education field and place them in the primary schools. But he was grateful to the Ministry of Education, which had been both kind and helpful.

The results of the primary programme were also fruitful, with courses that could eventually lead to youngsters qualifying for officer selection at the School of Infantry near Gwelo. Courses leading to the equivalent of entry to apprenticeship schemes were also offered.

As in so many other aspects of life, money was a problem.

"The Army is keen, the Ministry of Defence is lukewarm and the Treasury is icy," he said.

Other areas of responsibility were vocational guidance, which trained men to comparable standards in the civil service, and the educational consultative service of the corps which concerned itself with the resettlement of national servicemen.

These, together with the publications branch, manned mostly by territorial members, provided a range of services which he thought had not yet been "fully realised".

He added that it would probably not have been even attempted were it not for the work of the territorial members, some of whom not only performed their designated tasks with unusual enthusiasm but voluntarily took on more.

ABDUCTED SCHOOLBOYS STILL MISSING

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 9 Dec 79 p 1

[Text] Ten young black schoolboys are still missing after their abduction from Mount Selinda mission on November 21 by a gang of ZANLA terrorists.

A Combined Operations communique said yesterday that 11 children had been taken by the gang, and told they were going to a terrorist base in Mozambique.

After seven days walking inside Mozambique one youngster escaped and returned to Zimbabwe Rhodesia, where he reported to Security Forces. The communique said the whereabouts of the missing children were not known.

Two unidentified black men were killed in the south-east of the country on Thursday morning, when their vehicle detonated a terrorist landmine. A further two men, a woman and a girl (all unidentified) died on Friday morning in the eastern operational area when the farm vehicle in which they were travelling was ambushed by a terrorist gang.

One unidentified black civilian was killed and 25 others injured--some of them seriously--on Friday night when a gang of ZANLA terrorists attacked a crowded beerhall in Rusape's Vengere township.

It is believed that the gang entered the beerhall at about 10 p.m. and fired indiscriminately into the crowd.

Security Forces have killed four terrorists and two terrorist collaborators, and four black civilians have been killed in crossfire.

One member of the Forces has been killed in action: 19-year old District Security Assistant Abraham Mapaye, who was single and from the Gutu district. His next of kin has been informed.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

WHITE EXODUS DECLINES--Whites in Zimbabwe Rhodesia appear to be adopting a "wait and see" attitude during the Lancaster House settlement talks, for only 556 left the country during October--the lowest monthly figure since February 1975. In the same month, 349 whites entered Zimbabwe Rhodesia, well above the monthly average for more than a year. The Government Central Statistical Office reports in its monthly digest of statistics that there was a net migration loss of 207--the lowest since the figure of 40 recorded in March 1976. Net migration loss during the first 10 months of this year was 8 506 against 9 104 in the January-October period last year. The statistics also show that the all-items consumer price index for higher income urban families rose from 218,4 in September to 219,7 in October. There were significant increases in foodstuffs, clothing and footwear and vehicle expenses during the same period. The index for lower income urban families, all items, rose from 219,1 in June to 228,7 in September with heavy increases in transport costs (253,6 to 279,2), foodstuffs (226,4 to 232,9) and rent, fuel and light (209,3 to 216,7). [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Dec 79 p 11]

REACTION TO CEASEFIRE AGREEMENT--Veteran black nationalist, the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, last night received the news of agreement at the Zimbabwe Rhodesian conference in London with enthusiasm. He said: "I think it's good they have agreed. That is what we have been looking for. They could have agreed earlier if they had understood the problem right from the word go, when we accepted the principles of the ceasefire agreement." Mr Sithole disputes leadership of the Zimbabwe African National Union with Patriotic Front co-leader Mr Robert Mugabe. The Prime Minister, Bishop Muzorewa, declined to comment until more definite details of the ceasefire agreement were published. A spokesman for Mr Ian Smith said the former Prime Minister said the agreement was "just as I had predicted." Mr Smith, who is Minister without Portfolio said he knew Britain would not leave the Patriotic Front out of any agreement. Earlier this week he called the British ultimatum to the PF a "counterbluff" and insisted the U.K. Government would not go ahead with the process of returning Zimbabwe Rhodesia to legality unless they had an agreement with the PF leaders. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Dec 79 p 1]

CALL-UP ELIGIBILITY--Whites in the 50 to 59 age bracket will continue to be called up for Police duties until the state of emergency is ended, the Ministry of Information said yesterday. A bill introducing the state of emergency was brought in in 1965 at the time of the unilateral declaration of independence and has been renewed ever since by regular parliamentary approval. The new National Service Act, which is nondiscriminatory, comes into effect at the beginning of the New Year, making all men between 18 and 60 eligible for call up. But this does not cover whites involved in the 50 to 59 age bracket. These men will be called up, therefore, on a discriminatory basis as there is no intention to call up blacks in this age group. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Dec 79 p 1]

SOLAR ENERGY SWITCH UNLIKELY--Although solar water heating systems are now a viable proposition, a sudden switch from conventional hot water geysers is unlikely, according to Eng John Johnson, the Acting Energy Resources Adviser. Eng Johnson gave this assurance to the Umtali Municipality, which has said it would not welcome the loss of electricity sales which could result from large-scale introduction of solar heating. Umtali's electrical engineer told a meeting in Umtali that the municipality might find it necessary to increase electricity rates if sales dropped dramatically. Eng Johnson said: "It will take 10 years to gradually replace worn out equipment, by which time natural growth and expansion would fill the gap, left by solar energy heaters." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 6 Dec 79 p 1]

CHITUNGWIZA POLL--Fifty-four candidates have been nominated for the 24 seats on Chitungwiza Urban Council. The election is on December 15. Representation on the council will be increased from 18 councillors as three additional wards have been created. Two councillors from each of the 12 wards will be elected. Contests will be necessary only in nine of the wards. In three wards only two candidates have been nominated and are therefore returned unopposed. These are the present chairman, Councillor Heavens Matanda, Councillor Robson Shamuyarira, Mr Enock Masanaure, Mr Patrick Chanyuka, Mr Amos Maponga and Mr Enoch Nyadoro. Five women have been nominated, Mrs Winnie Chinyama, Mrs Imelda Madzima, Mrs Lillian Mukwereza, Mrs Anna Giambiro and Mrs Georgina Gombera. Polling will be between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. at all township offices in Chitungwiza. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Dec 79 p 1]

ZANU PROTEST--About 200 ZANU supporters protesting against a report in last week's issue of the National Observer yesterday set fire to copies of the newspaper outside Herald House, Salisbury. Led by the party's publicity and information secretary, Mr James Dzvova, the crowd displayed placards denying a report that ZANU intended to link up with the UANC before the coming general election. The editorial adviser of the NATIONAL OBSERVER, Mr Fred Cleary, said after the 30-minute demonstration: "We stand by what we published." Some protesters had placards demanding the dismissal of three members of the paper's editorial staff. Other banners declared ZANU would never unite with the UANC. A Police spokesman said the demonstrators had tried to enter Herald House, but they dispersed peacefully after a Police officer had spoken to them. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Dec 79 p 3]

POLICE ROLE CHANGES--The tranquillity of the nation in the future will depend to a great extent upon the role and conduct of the policeman, says Mr Phillip Norris, a lecturer in the Department of Law at the University of Rhodesia. The issue is particularly pertinent, he says, because should the present situation end there will be a "frightening number" of registered and unregistered firearms in the country--"not to mention the militant attitude of those who possess them." "The question which now arises is whether a return to the traditional role of policing in this country will fit the requirements of a peacetime situation in Zimbabwe," he wrote in the Police magazine Outpost "A secondary question is how the public can be re-educated into accepting the policeman in his traditional role after the upheavals of the past 15 years." The Police should be more forcible and constructive in enlisting public support for what must be a shared responsibility of both Police and public in maintaining law and order. "It is clear that substantial reorientation of our policemen is required." Changes had to be made wholeheartedly, particularly in the training of recruits and, even more enthusiastically, in the promotion of the professionalism of Police officers at Police college and university level. "Now--more than ever in the past--it is vital that the force plan to police Zimbabwe professionally. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Dec 79 p 11]

GRAIN PRICE GUARANTEE--Zimbabwe Rhodesia's wheat crop has been harvested and delivered to the Grain Marketing board, but farmers are still awaiting an announcement from the government regarding the price they will be paid for their grain. The final wheat price is normally announced at the end of September, but not this year because key Ministers were in London for the constitutional talks. The Secretary for Agriculture, Mr Edward Osborn, said yesterday the announcement regarding the final price of this season's crop would certainly be made "within the next two weeks." A preplanting price of \$110 a tonne was fixed by the Government before the season started. It is understood farmers are negotiating for a final price of \$125 a tonne. A spokesman for the GMB said yesterday that slightly more wheat was grown this year than expected, and the overall quality was good, although some of the late deliveries had been caught by early rains, which affected quality. Some farmers have expressed fears that if the final price for this year's wheat crop is not announced soon, it may have to be negotiated with the British governor. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Dec 79 p 11]

PF ELECTION UNITY--An executive member of the ZAPU wing of the Patriotic Front yesterday predicted that the alliance would contest the general election as one party. Mr Cephas Msipa, education secretary for ZAPU and an alternate delegate to the Lancaster House conference, said in an interview he was "very optimistic" that the ceasefire negotiations would succeed. In answer to a question, he said the alliance intended to fight the expected general election as a single party. "The PF was formed to unite the people of Zimbabwe, and long before the London talks were called we had already agreed on a constitution for the PF. The document was drawn by ZAPU and ZANU together. There is no doubt that we have been moving towards complete

unity, and it is our wish that we receive independence under conditions of unity. Accordingly, we intend to fight the coming election as the Patriotic Front," said Mr Msipa. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Dec 79 p 11]

MUFAKOSE BOARD CONTROLS--Salisbury City Council yesterday handed over the control of certain functions in Mufakose to the Mufakose Area Board. The agreement gives the board effective control of two markets, a multi-purpose hall, five community centres, a library, a day care centre and recreation grounds. It also provides the board with office accommodation. A new agreement will have to be drawn up before April 30 next year when this one expires. It will include arrangements for the takeover of staff and the residual responsibilities of the municipality. The chairman of the area board, Mr D. T. Pahwaringira, said the board was not happy about two or three points in the agreement, but it would continue to negotiate with the council. He assured the people of Mufakose it was doing its "level best to do whatever is best for the people of the area." The chairman of the Health, Housing and Community Services committee of the council, Councillor Norman Henry, said Mufakose was the first local government area to take such a step, but hoped it would not be long before the others followed suit. The chairman of the Finance and Development committee, Councillor Timothy Stamps, said he had always believed the local areas should have direct responsibility for such affairs because they knew best what the people wanted in the area concerned. "I see this as one step in the right direction," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Dec 79 p 9]

BETTER PENSIONS--There is stronger protection for pension-rights under the proposed new constitution than under the present one, the Prime Minister, Bishop Muzorewa assured both the Senate and House of Assembly yesterday. He said pension rights for the public service and armed forces were an entrenched part of the constitution, which it would require a 70 percent vote in the Assembly to amend. But there was also a provision in the Declaration of Rights equating pensions with property as regards legal safeguards. The Declaration of Rights will be sacrosanct for at least 10 years under the new constitution unless there is unanimous agreement by the Assembly to amend it, Iana reports. And this safeguard applied not only to public service pensions but to all pensions, added the bishop. "The incentive scheme for members of the public service and the uniformed forces, which is set out in our present Constitution, and the rights conferred on all persons entitled to a pension, whether they are former government employees or otherwise, to remit their pensions outside the country, will be retained in the new constitution," said the Prime Minister. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Dec 79 p 1]

FARM MILITIA PROTECTED--Farm militia on duty, like members of the security forces, were protected by the Indemnity and Compensation Act, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Bill Irvine, said yesterday. Replying to a point raised

by Senator Sam Whaley during the debate on the Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure which provides \$750 000 for an increase in the grant-in-aid for farm militia, Mr Irvine said all militia members were attested to the Police Reserve. This entitled them to the protection of the Act. Mr Irvine agreed with Senator Carol Heurtley and Senator Whaley that the militia were doing an excellent job. He thought that the money allocated for expenditure on the militia was perhaps the "best spent of all money for defence." Although the grant-in-aid for farm militia had been substantially increased, Mr Irvine said he was not satisfied with it. Mr Irvine said he thought the farm militia were badly paid compared with other members of the security forces and pledged to continue his endeavours to see that the grant-in-aid was increased. Mr Irvine assured Senator James Manyika that the grant-in-aid for farm militia was also available to farmers in the purchase areas. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Dec 79 p 4]

SITHOLE'S COMMITTEE RESHUFFLE--The ZANU leader, the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, will today announce a major reshuffle in his party's central committee, the publicity secretary, Mr James Dzvova, said yesterday. The move, said Mr Dzvova, would streamline the party to make it more effective for the expected British-supervised election. He expected a few new faces in the committee. Last week, Mr Sithole made the deputy secretary-general, Mr Tobias Chizengeni, youth secretary, and Mr Peter Moeketsi, formerly in charge of youth, became secretary for transport. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Dec 79 p 9]

MORE ZDP OFFICES--The Zimbabwe Democratic Party led by Mr James Chikerema has opened offices throughout the country, the party publicity secretary, Professor S. J. T. Samkange, said in a statement. He said the party opened offices in Karoi, Umtali, Gwelo, Bulawayo, Bindura and Sinoia to serve as provincial offices, with the party's headquarters remaining in Salisbury. The ZDP have also opened a provincial office in the Western Triangle section of Highfield, Salisbury. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Dec 79 p 9]

FUEL OFFICE SECURITY--Parcels and packets are no longer to be allowed into the Fuel Rationing Office in Forbes Avenue, Salisbury, in the "interests of safety of both public and staff." In a statement yesterday, the Fuel Controller said the additional security measures were being taken after discussions with the Police. He said the alternative would have been to open and search all parcels at the entrance of the office, causing undue delays--"particularly at this time of the year when large numbers of people are calling at the office." The Fuel Controller expressed his regret at any inconvenience caused by the decision, but felt that the public would cooperate. The Police have advised that parcels should be left either in the shops where they were bought, to be collected later, or locked in the boots of cars. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Dec 79 p 2]

GOVERNMENT TO FLOAT LOAN--The Government is to float a new 15 year loan for \$10 million at a rate of interest of 8,25 percent a year. Subscription lists will be opened at 9 a.m. on Thursday, December 20, and will be closed when the loan has been fully subscribed, or at the latest at noon on the same day. The stock will be redeemed at par on December 20, 1994. The purpose of this loan is to assist finance economic, social and administrative services in Zimbabwe Rhodesia. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 6 Dec 79 p 1]

PASSPORTS POLICY--A "happy" holiday could be turned into a "catastrophe" if Zimbabwe Rhodesian travellers tried to leave the country with invalid passports, Mr E. Pope-Simmonds, the Registrar-General, said yesterday. He said that travellers who intend leaving the country during the Christmas holiday period must ensure that all their travel documents, especially passports, were valid. "People travelling to South Africa by road are warned that no passport facilities exist at Beit-bridge," he added. If travel documents are not in order on arrival at the immigration post it would be necessary for the persons concerned to return to their point of departure "with all the inconvenience and cost which that implies." Mr Pope-Simmonds said that children over the age of 16 could no longer travel on their parent's passport. "Once a child reaches the age of 16, it must have its own passport to travel outside the country." He said that with the advent of the Christmas holidays and the increased demand for Zimbabwe Rhodesian passports, a considerable exodus of citizens is expected. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Dec 79 p 2]

TWO NEW PARLIAMENTARIANS--The replacements for two members of parliament murdered by terrorists were sworn in at the start of business in the House of Assembly yesterday. Mr Abel Madombgwe takes over the UANC seat of Mashonaland Central left vacant since the murder in September of Mr Terence Mashambanaka and Mr Donald Goddard fills the vacant seat of Lundi, held by Mr Theunis de Klerk before he was murdered in an ambush. Mr Goddard was a member of Parliament until earlier this year when his former seat, Matobo, was amalgamated with others in the general move to reduce white representation from 50 to 28 members. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Dec 79 p 4]

ROLE OF TEACHERS--Teachers will probably have the most important role to play in developing Zimbabwe Rhodesia, the Minister of Education, Mr Edward Mazaiwana, said yesterday. He was speaking at the annual prizegiving and speech day at Avondale Primary School. Mr Mazaiwana said that for 88 years the country's education system had been "in consonance with the policy of racial discrimination," but discrimination has been done away with since the March 3 Agreement. "All intelligent, responsible and civilised people living in the same country and forming one nation should be happy that at last this change came about," he said. The education system in this country had always been highly commendable "and by any standards comparable to any good education system anywhere in the world." The Ministry of Education was keeping abreast of changes in modern education and "all efforts will

be made to maintain our high standards. "It is the fervent hope of the Government that all of our children will be afforded the same opportunity for education and advancement." Mr Mazaiwana said the children would be challenged to adapt to social, economic and educational changes and would be brought closer into contact with those of other races. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Dec 79 p 13]

MAWEMA APPEAL--The leader of the National Front of Zimbabwe, Mr Michael Mawema, has called on the British Government to secure the immediate release of all Zimbabwe Rhodesians detained in Mozambique. In a letter to the British office in Salisbury, Mr Mawema deplored the continued detention of black nationalists, saying they should be freed as soon as possible so as to participate in the expected general election. He added: "We strongly feel that your government has an obligation towards providing transport for these people from Maputo to Salisbury, and to see that they are back in Zimbabwe immediately to allow them sufficient time to canvas for the impending crucial elections." According to reports, those detained in Maputo include top members of the external alliance who are said to have plotted to take over the leadership of their Mozambique-based party. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Dec 79 p 13]

ZDP MEETINGS 'DISRUPTED'--The Zimbabwe Democratic Party yesterday alleged its meetings were being disrupted by "gangs of hooligans." A statement by the publicity secretary, Professor Stanlake Samkange, said that on November 22 the ZDP provincial organising secretary, Mr T. Chitemerere, reported to Bindura Police that supporters of another political party had attempted to beat up members of the ZDP youth wing who were organising at Glendale. Two days later, a ZDP member of the youth wing was beaten up by people believed to be supporters of the same party and the matter was again reported to the Bindura Police. Professor Samkange added that at Arcturus Mine last Sunday "hired thugs" intimidated people from attending a rally addressed by Mr James Chikerema, the party president, later that day. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Dec 79 p 6]

FARMER KILLED BY TERRORISTS--A selous farmer, Mr Jacobus Petrus Odendaal (57), was murdered by terrorists near his farm at about 10 a.m. on Saturday, according to a Combined Operations Headquarters communique, yesterday. It said Mr Odendaal, who was married, died when a gang of about 15 ZANLA terrorists ambushed his car near his farm on Saturday morning. Follow-up operations are in progress. Security forces have killed 13 terrorists and two terrorist collaborators. Seven black civilians have died in crossfire the communique said. In the northeastern operational area a gang of ZANLA terrorists murdered a tribesman by hanging him from a length of barbed wire, after he had been accused of being a "sell out." While hanging from the barbed wire, members of the gang attacked his body with a pickaxe, the communique said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Dec 79 p 1]

AIRLIFT OF VOTERS--The Zimbabwe Democratic Party led by Mr James Chikerema said yesterday it had information that thousands of people from South Africa would be infiltrated into this country "for the sole purpose of voting for Prime Minister Bishop Muzorewa." In a statement, a ZDP official, Professor Stanlake Samkange, said his party also had information that about 250,000 refugees from frontline States--Zambia, Botswana and Mozambique--would be flown into the country to take part in the election. But the ZDP did not believe that all these refugees were Zimbabweans and would therefore call on the British Government to prevent "this attempt to subvert the will of the people at the next election." [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 9 Dec 79 p 1]

TTL SELF-HELP POLICY--The International Committee of the Red Cross has adopted a new policy of encouraging villagers to take charge of construction and maintenance of clinics and other buildings necessary to the Red Cross relief effort in the TTLs. Dr Anders Carlstrom, medical coordinator of the ICRC delegation said he had encourage the formation of committees to supervise such work in eight villages visited last month in the Chiveshe area. "The International Committee of the Red Cross is an emergency organization that stays in a country for a short period and leaves when it is no longer needed. We think it is good for the people to have some kind of premises in which the work can continue after we leave," Dr Carlstrom said. He described the reception of the policy among villagers as "enthusiastic." Where necessary the ICRC provided materials for construction. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 9 Dec 79 p 6]

SITHOLE REJECTS MERGER--Decisions on the desirability of another Government of National Unity should be left until after the coming general election, according to ZANU president the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole. He also said yesterday that his party would not merge with "other political parties," but intended to fight the election "as ZANU." Mr Sithole said he had "received six delegations from the guerilla commanders inside the country," who welcomed both the ceasefire and the appointment of a British governor. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 9 Dec 79 p 3]

NFZ MEN EXPELLED--Two high ranking officials of the recently formed National Front of Zimbabwe, Mr Stanley Malumisa, the acting vice-president and Mr Gideon Dewa, secretary for labor had been expelled from the party, Mr Michael Mawema, the NFZ president said yesterday. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 9 Dec 79 p 6]

UAPU TO CONTEST SEATS--The newly-formed United African People's Union yesterday announced it would contest all seats in the general election. In a statement, the secretary for publicity and information, Mr M Wandawanda said party officials had already been dispatched into the field to explain the party's policies to the electorate. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 9 Dec 79 p 6]

COH COMMUNIQUE--Twenty-three terrorists and four terrorist collaborators have been killed by security forces in continuing operations, reports a Combined Operations Headquarters communique. The communique, issued yesterday, said security forces had also captured quantities of terrorist arms and equipment. "Included in this material were several caches of explosives of communist manufacture which, because of their unstable nature, were detonated in situ by the security forces," said the communique. The HERALD's Bulawayo correspondent writes that a woman is in hospital with three gunshot wounds after being shot at from point-blank range with a submachinegun by terrorists in her husband's store in Bulawayo. Mrs Maria Camacho (45) was shot twice in the buttocks and once in the stomach with a communist PPSH submachinegun when terrorists raided the Hyde Park Trading Company on Friday evening, her husband, Mr Antonio Gomes Camacho (44), said yesterday. Details of the attack were withheld while Police carried out investigations. A spokesman for Combined Operations Headquarters said in Salisbury last night that security forces had accounted for the terrorists. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Dec 79 p 1]

ACTION DEATH CONFIRMED--A member of the security forces, who has been missing since July this year, has been confirmed killed in action, a Combined Operations Headquarters communique reported yesterday. Private Chipsovi Balekanf (28), who was married with three children and came from the Chiredzi district, had been missing, presumed killed in action, since July. His next of kin has been informed. Security forces have killed 11 terrorists and three terrorist collaborators. Six black civilians have died in crossfire, the communique added. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Dec 79 p 1]

MAWEMA CRITICIZES BISHOP--Amid the squalor of the Chirambahuyo squatter camp, Seke, Mr Michael Mawema, president of the National Front of Zimbabwe, yesterday officially launched his party's election campaign with a bitter attack on the UANC for "cheating the black electorate." Addressing a crowd which journalists put at 200 and party officials at 500, Mr Mawema said Bishop Muzorewa's UANC had betrayed the trust of the "masses" as it had failed to honor any of its election promises. "They promised you that they were going to end the war, get you out of these squalid shelters, open schools, clinics and hospitals, provide more jobs and better pay, but none of this has been done," he said to cheers and applause from the squatters. If people voted him into power, he would provide tractors in the TTLs for people who had lost their cattle in the war. Provision would also be made to help people rebuild homes destroyed in the war. Mr Mawema said that for his party's election campaign he had chosen the symbol of a ploughman and his gejo (plough), to show that "what the people really want is their land." [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 9 Dec 79 p 1]

UANC CAMPAIGN BEGINS--The United African National Council begins its election campaign today with 13 meetings in the Mashonaland South province. The UANC's publicity secretary, Mr Chris Sakala, said in a statement, people will be briefed on the developments at the Lancaster House talks. "We will also prepare them for the impending British-supervised elections," Mr Sakala said. Nine of the meetings will be held in Salisbury's black townships and will be addressed by senior officials of the UANC. Four will be in the tribal trust lands. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Dec 79 p 3]

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT'S MAIN CONCERN TO PROMOTE ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French 22 Oct 79 pp 38-39

[Article by Moriba Magassouba: "Reports on the Return; Top Priority: Economic Recovery"]

[Text] On Saturday, 24 September, the Senegalese chief of state, President Leopold Sedar Senghor, as usual went to his home in Popenguine (about 70 km from Dakar) to spend the weekend. He did not reappear in Dakar until Tuesday afternoon, 2 October. The weekly Cabinet meeting, convened every Tuesday a out the president, the prime minister and all government ministers present in the capital, was canceled. The next day Mr Senghor called a meeting of the Socialist Party's Political Bureau on the premises of the National Assembly. There was no communique authorizing the meeting.

This was enough for all of Dakar to wonder why this very long weekend, almost 97 hours long! The exceptional, if not unusual, nature of the event struck the imagination of people and gave rise to the wildest of rumors. And the absolute blackout observed by the chief of state raised by a notch the tension political personnel, alarmed by the insistent and persistent rumors of a reshuffling of ministers, had been stewing in for several days. "Radio Sandaga" announced the departure — judged to be imminent — of government head Abdou Diouf who, according to the satirical monthly LE POLITICIEN, no longer had the good fortune to please his "boss."

This rumor was amplified by other "bush telegraphs" which already gave out the list of new government members, marked by the departure of a certain number of "tenors" and big-wigs judged to be completely "worn out." "Senghor is leaving," some were not afraid to claim, citing sources close to the president's entourage. For lack of being able to latch onto something that was certain, people's minds saddled themselves with rumors which became inflated out of all proportion as the uncertainties became more pronounced and the mystery thickened about the intentions of the man who, since independence, had presided over the destiny of the nation. The intentions, first of all and above all the concerns. They were numerous and serious.

The chief concern of the Senegalese Government is to pursue its program of economic recovery, as Mr Senghor indicated on his return last 16 September from a vacation spent in Normandy in France. While the chief of state has every reason to congratulate himself on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank's approval of the economic recovery program, he does not seem to have lost sight of the enormity of the tasks to be accomplished to achieve the objectives of the program by 1983. The Senegalese economy is anemic and its development is too slow. This is the diagnosis of the experts called to the bedside of the "patient." In less prosaic terms, this means that economic accounts are hardly brilliant. "But the situation is not catastrophic," Minister of Economy and Finance officials correct us. Of course, but the situation is no less serious for all that. The trade balance shows a structural deficit (60 billion CFA [African Financial Community] francs for the last fiscal year), the per capita gross national product (GNP) has been literally stagnating since 1975, the balance of payments shows a persistent and acknowledged negative balance and, in comparison with the GNP, the public debt rate is about to exceed 20 percent, while servicing of the foreign debt in relation to all export receipts comes to about 13 percent.

It is certain that the lack of a certain number of economic devices and the abandonment of big and ambitious projects of the kind that would strengthen industry have interrupted the Senegalese economy's rhythm of development, which was far from being insignificant. The gigantic petrochemical complex of Kayar never saw the light of day because of the Iranian partner's defection; the size of the Dakar Marina project has been reduced solely to meet the needs of medium and small naval repair; and the industrial free zone, which it was hoped would substantially raise the level of integration of Senegalese industries, has in the nearly 4 years of its existence produced only very mediocre results. To date, it has been occupied by only three businesses, one of which, the MASYDA [expansion unknown] (a synthetics factory), quickly went bankrupt! Despite the monster publicity campaign set up to attract investors, it seems the free zone is condemned to become a cemetery for projects, indeed for illusions.

Yet, there was no shortage of funds. While it is true that investors, especially French, have been cool toward the Senegalese market for some time now — Mr Senghor's disappointed and bitter remarks hardly seem to have moved French businessmen — it is no less true that the country has always benefited from sizable financial support. During the past year alone, the amount of capital made available to the Senegalese Government came to almost 70 million CFA francs, over 43 million of which was granted by France through its various aid and cooperation agencies. These large sums have had only a slight effect on the country's economic development because, it appears, of the inadequacy of the economic devices they have served to create. The recent failure of BUD [expansion unknown]-Senegal, a big and ruinous commercial truck-gardening venture, following that of the Senegalese Fishing Equipment Company (SOSAP) almost 4 years ago, a veritable bottomless pit that swallowed up billions, constitutes a tragic illustration of this.

But, in the opinion of President Senghor himself, there is even more "mismanagement" of an incriminating nature. At a meeting held last 28 September with leaders of public enterprises and national firms as well as mixed economy enterprises, the chief of state invited the participants to display "discipline and perseverance." The lack of disciplined management in these 98 enterprises, which represent almost 40 percent of the GNP, employ over 30,000 wage-earners and annually disburse over 20 billion CFA francs in salaries, considerably hampers the progress of the economic machinery. But this in no way relieves the administration of responsibility for, in some cases, not very wise decisions that have resulted in a "slate" [deficit balance] of several billion which the taxpayer, whose purchasing power has scarcely improved since 1974, has been forced to wipe clean.

"Our cup runneth over," writes the opposition monthly ANDE SOPI in its September issue. "The workers and the lower classes cannot take any more. The economic and social situation is disintegrating at a dizzying pace." We get the same story from LE DEMOCRATE, the organ of Abdoulaye Wade's Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS). "From adjusted plans to readjusted plans," LE DEMOCRATE ironically notes, "from regular budget sessions to special budget sessions, with special CRD (Regional Development Committee) inter-ministerial councils, the Socialist Party and its government are guiding the Senegalese ship of state with promises, projects and plans, each more staggering than the others. But the sun rises every morning and little by little we can see more clearly (...)." The national daily LE SOLEIL, which describes the situation as "worrisome," seems to be slightly emphasizing the general concern. According to a reporter from this daily who had returned from an assignment in the interior, "the majority of the farmers live in a state of uneasiness."

Against this background, the government's apparent calm disturbs critics rather than appeasing or disarming them. In the government, officials claim they are more concerned with implementing measures designed to pull the economy out of the slump it is going through than they are prepared to trade blows with an opposition whose display of bad faith they deplore. On the day after the resumption of political activities coinciding with the chief of state's return from his vacation, this did not stop it from demanding the initiation of preliminary examinations "of certain infractions committed in the legislation of laws governing the creation of political parties." This decision is particularly aimed at Professor and Sheikh Anta Diop's Democratic National Rally (RND), which, despite the Senegalese Supreme Court's unfavorable decision on recognizing it, nonetheless continued to conduct its activities, and the Islamic Party (Hizb Allah) of Mr Ahmed Khalifa Niasse, who is at present living in Paris. Socially speaking, the situation provides cause for concern in more than one way. The 13 September protest demonstration in the streets of Dakar held by some of the 3,000 workers laid off as a result of the failure of BUD-Senegal is symptomatic of the unrest that pervades the world of labor. Lay-offs and cases of technical unemployment have been multiplying during the past few weeks. This has been particularly the case with SICOMA [expansion unknown], a major

enterprise for the manufacture and marketing of farm equipment, which has had to make technically unemployed of 50 percent of its employees, now on half salary for 3 months. Generally speaking, the economic pump priming recommended in the recovery plan, based essentially on a policy of truth in pricing accompanied by, in the words of Prime Minister Diouf himself, "effective regulation" of workers' purchasing power (the SMIG [Interoccupational Guaranteed Minimum Wage] has been frozen since 1974), has profoundly eroded family income.

Given this general climate, strongly tinged with gloom, now is not the time for speculations as to a possible withdrawal by President Senghor. The Senegalese chief of state seems determined to successfully carry out the economic recovery program with the support of the IMF and the World Bank. Off on his vacation with what seemed like some 20 files under his arm, Mr Senghor was in a position to gauge the importance of the means to be mobilized to confer on the Senegalese economy — in the words of an IMF administrator we talked with in Paris — the dynamism and the coherence which it has hitherto lacked.

Our informant recommended that we do away with the big paradox that would have the government, officials and Senegalese in general, all strongly attached to the values of a consumer society, go on leading a life incompatible with the country's resources and potential, which are still relatively modest.

Any other course but this would not appear to offer the country salvation, at least not in the immediate future.

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CSO: 4400

DECLINE IN PEANUT PRODUCTION CONSTITUTES GOVERNMENT SETBACK

London WEST AFRICA in English 3 Dec 79 p 2262

[Text]

Groundnut production has fallen by between 350,000 and 400,000 tonnes this year, the Minister of Rural Development, M. Djibril Sene, announced recently in Dakar. Last year production reached one million tonnes. Most other agricultural products have also suffered a drop in production.

A correspondent writes: It was expected that this year's figures would be disappointing. Irregular rainfall has been an important factor. In January much of the crop was destroyed by a freak rainfall. However, the government's decision not to give credits for seeds to those who failed to reimburse their debts to the government agency, ONCAD, has also seriously affected the outcome of the crop.

In 1977, Senegal also had a disastrous crop of groundnuts. It was then that indebtedness among the farmers became critical. The government and the Banque Nationale de Developpement S n galais agreed to a one-year moratorium on payments of debts. Even then there was dispute in circles critical of government agricultural policies as to whether the moratorium was too short.

The groundnut crop has now failed in two out of the last three years. While figures of the breakdown of farmers seriously affected are not available yet, there is no doubt that the government, already anxious about the problems in the organisation of agricultural credits, has suffered a serious setback.

With groundnuts still responsible for over 50 per cent of export revenue, another year of a drop of almost half in the crop will leave the government at the mercy of the foreign financial institutions. Last year it received a massive Stabex credit after the 1977 failure.

The political climate in Senegal has been little short of turbulent. Opposition parties have made the official agricultural policy a main target of their criticism. There has been evidence of corruption in ONCAD on a substantial scale, and the government acknowledges that there must be decentralisation in the planning and execution of rural development policies. It remains to be seen what political capital the opposition will make out of the latest failure of the crop.

DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION MEDIA DISCUSSED

Victoria NATION in French 27, 28, 29 Aug 79

[27 Aug 79, pp 1, 2]

[Text] In the itinerary which we proposed for familiarizing our readers with the ministries, the departments of education and culture occupied a select place last week. We said what an outstanding role, of educating and stimulating youth and of preserving and promoting cultural values, these departments have played in an educational system in which equal opportunity, among all children but among all categories of workers as well, was established as a basic principle. In an introductory section, we also mentioned the Department of Information, another component of the ministry headed by Mr James Michel.

Before taking a detailed look at how information services are arranged and the main projects planned for their development, we will try to resituate the role of information, in general, in the context of Seychelles society, which is moving toward socialism. The best way to do this is perhaps to recall the concept of this role as defined in the platform of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front [SPPF], found in particular in "Onward to Socialism."

"The Front firmly believes," it may be read therein, "that it is criminal to allow counterrevolutionaries to act contrary to our principles, in word or in deed, and to try to destroy the hard work of this country's people, who are determined to shape a new future for themselves."

Having made this statement, the vanguard of the Seychelles people then stated just as clearly that "it is criminal to suppress freedom, to suppress public criticism of the mistakes and failures of the Front and government." After defining this very broad limitation, which provides for the exercise of basic liberties, the SPPF also defined the area of application in which these basic liberties will have a legally protected expression: "Open discussions at all levels will be encouraged, in order to make it possible to improve our system in accordance with the desires and aspirations of the people."

These discussions, forums and debates constitute nothing less than instruments of direct democracy. They are often used in political congresses, trade union

assemblies, seminars and everywhere that public expression of opinion proves to be necessary for the formulation of final government, political, trade union decisions, etc.

But since it is understandably impossible to bring the entire population together on every occasion to be consulted about every matter, the establishment of links with public opinion is understandably necessary under ordinary circumstances. The People's Assembly, trade unions and the various organizations of women and youth, all under the SPPF's leadership, are already performing this linking role. In a legally codified system, information also has its place in providing two-way communication: from government officials to the people and from the people to government officials. The licensed media today are the written press, with the daily newspaper NATION, and Radio Seychelles, with these two major information media still waiting to be joined by television.

Perhaps more than in any other area of government action, an understanding of the principles governing information services is essential, since the material conveyed by this department is not measured in visible quantities, tons of concrete, crops, energy, etc. ... To begin with, its material is abstract: starting with printed words and broadcast sounds, it sinks into the consciousness of the reader and listener. But this material, which nourishes the mind and not the body, may then produce a very concrete result: progress and improvement, evidenced by greater participation in the joint work of national development by those who will have better understood the means and purposes of that development through the information media.

[28 Aug 79, pp 1, 2, 8]

[Text] As an inalienable right of the people, information is, like education, a necessary condition for the existence of democracy. In the first instalment of this article (NATION of 27 August), we looked at the principles according to which this right can be exercised in a society moving toward socialism, such as our own. Providing for freedom of the press, as long as it does not run counter to the public interest, information is mainly disseminated in our country by government services under the auspices of a supervisory department within the Ministry of Education and Information. After principles, in this second instalment we will try to identify the actual means available to us in this area. In this connection, two organs familiar to everyone will be mentioned: the daily newspaper NATION and Radio Seychelles, which are under the leadership of Mr Antonio Beaudoin and the administrative responsibility of Mrs Sheila Gemmell, assistant general secretary of the department.

But information services also have a wealth of plans which can only improve the information of the mass of the Seychelles people in the future on national and international events, as well as the outside world, the achievements and aspirations of the Seychelles people. These new plans range from the installation of a television unit to a national press agency, as well as the establishment of a film unit.

Radio Seychelles hardly needs to be introduced to the public. Its news bulletins and its stimulating, educational broadcasts set everyone's daily pace from 6 am to 10 pm. Born with its new orientation as a public radio system one morning in June 1977 when the first statements of the liberation were broadcast in Creole, it has always been mindful of playing its role as a revolutionary symbol linked with the country's aware vanguard. So that its voice will reach the people every day of the year, an entire little world of technicians, engineers, secretaries and reporters provides almost constant service. The future of this radio, the voice of the Seychelles, can only be more assured as time goes on. Now with its initial 96-hour weekly broadcasting schedule, it will further improve the quality of reception in households and community centers by providing new studios and technical equipment. Called on to report as quickly as possible the great changes occurring throughout the country and to convey the message of national leaders, Radio Seychelles cannot fail in its quest for ever great efficiency.

Aware of these requirements, officials have decided to go ahead with the replacement and transfer of current premises located at Union Vale. Faced with urgent needs for expansion, the studios actually "need some air." It should be given to them during the period covered by the plan which expires in 1982. Parallel recruitment of personnel will also be carried out.

The concept and plan of the new radio broadcasting center will be approached so as to allow for a possible expansion of information services, use of television and the Seychelles press agency. At the same time that present equipment is being transferred to the new QG [headquarters], additional equipment will also be provided, required by both the prospect of an increase in broadcasting hours and improvement of their quality, as well as by the installation of repeater stations in the islands, in which connection this other very important objective must be achieved: Radio Seychelles must be heard throughout the archipelago.

A Reflection of Human Reality

Will NATION, the national written information medium, be neglected as a result? Certainly not. Although it must be acknowledged that radio today occupies a preeminent position among information services--considering that it has 60,000 potential listeners in comparison to 4,000 daily issues of NATION--it must also be acknowledged that this priority is only a reflection of the country's human reality and particularly of the average educational level of its residents. Struggling against the disastrous effects of colonial-type education which prevailed before the liberation, our government is still in the process of waging a hard fight against illiteracy and establishing equal, basic education. But it is also for this reason--because in this area as in others, victory is looming on the horizon--that our written press, as we approach a solution, appears to be a bet on the future. NATION readers can therefore only increase and thus oblige the newspaper to improve and to respect the informative and educational framework of its role.

The high degree of complementarity which makes NATION and Radio Seychelles partners, as well as rivals, should also be noted. Thus while the two structures will continue in the future to share several members of their staffs, in particular editorial members, the premises which the radio will vacate in Union Vale will satisfy NATION's spatial needs as the national printing plant.

[29 Aug 79, pp 1, 2]

[Text] In the two previous instalments of this article, devoted to the guiding principles of information in our country and to the existing respective structures, we were mainly concerned with the media already available to us for carrying out our mission. As we have also seen, these media need to be improved and will be. But the future will witness the establishment of new infrastructures and new human and technical means being brought into play.

The impending birth awaited by information services is that of the "Seychelles Press Agency" (SAP). At this level, Seychelles information will truly be opened to the outside world. Initially, the agency will provide for weekly dissemination of news bulletins, which will be sent to all international agencies. It will inform them as completely as possible of important events in our country in the course of a week. This change implies, of course, the mobilization of human, technical and financial means, which the government is now trying to assemble. In its second stage, the agency could offer foreign customers a teletype news service. Finally, as the necessary resources are obtained, a radioteletype transmitter will be installed to provide regular dissemination of information. The agency will have then begun its adult life. Of course, the same level of technology, gradually updated, will make it possible to improve the reception of news originating abroad. In both directions, the intended goal, in compliance with the resolutions made by members of the OAU and the group of nonaligned nations, is to diversify information sources more and more. In fact, these sources must not be under the exclusive control of the great world agencies, whose role has not always been to present the struggles and achievements of Third World peoples in their true light. Far from it ... In this spirit, the information services have already divided their "supply" of information among the French Press Agency (France), Reuters (Great Britain), TASS (USSR), and quite recently TANJUG (Yugoslavia).

Another appointment which the future has made with information services is for television. In the short term, studies now being conducted conclude that the most appropriate use of this tool of high technology would lie in an audiovisual educational system. A complete service could gradually be started, however, including informative, cultural and variety programs, etc. ... In this regard, it is obviously not a matter of trying to "copy" others, to have television because others have it, but rather of going ahead with the carefully considered adaptation of a medium whose high educational value can and must be proven in the specific context of our country.

Finally, the government also intends to install a film unit capable of producing films for educational purposes, for promotion of the Seychelles abroad, for information needs, or simply for entertainment.

A press agency, television, movies, the invasion of these new media in our normal countryside will certainly lead to major changes in our lives, specifically in the sense of a better awareness by Seychellois of the internal and external aspects determining their political, social and economic life ... That is really why officials have considered using them, because by adding an image to the perception of current national and international events, by making films or television available for demonstrating the main developments of community, agricultural and artistic life, in the context of educational programs, by lending more life to discussion and debates by militants and trade unionists, these tools of the latest technology justify their use in the socialist plan of our Seychelles society. However, they could not replace personal commitment in building our new society and militant faith, without which no public action or discussion can result in an enrichment of the community. These media will also only be able to enhance the qualities of their users in the service of national development.

11915

CSO: 4400

PRESIDENT STEVENS WELCOMED HOME

London WESTM AFRICA in English 3 Dec 79 pp 2259, 2260

[Text]

President Siaka Stevens returned home from the US to an unprecedented welcome which, according to a State House plan arranged by Vice President S. I. Koroma, should have involved representative groups from the whole nation — paramount chiefs, lecturers and students, pressure groups like the Sierra Leone Labour Congress, civil servants and a cross section of the community. This was to mark the award to President Stevens by Lincoln University of an honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law.

The plan did not, however, get 100 per cent support. Fourah Bay College students, full of indignation at the idea of 'roping them in' by a letter from State House directing them to join the motorcade from Hastings Airfield to the special welcome reception at the City Hall, using their newly acquired bus (a gift from President Stevens) and to attend the reception at the City Hall, protested vigorously on their Mount Aureol campus. They demonstrated with placards expressing indignation at the government directive. In order not to 'spoil the show', the directive was quickly withdrawn.

The Vice Chancellor of the University, however, did obey the State House summons to give an address at the welcoming ceremony; the President is also Chancellor of the University. The Vice Chancellor made it quite clear, however, at the start of his speech that he was joining "other sections of the community of which the University is a part at the 'invitation of the government'".

Notwithstanding, the City Hall welcome reception turned out to be very impressive, and many of the by-standers outside the hall were eventually summoned in to share in the abundant supply of food and drinks which had been provided from contributions collected from Ministers, Members of Parliament, and party stalwarts.

In his address, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Dr. Arthur Porter, said that the University of Sierra Leone was delighted that its confidence in conferring on the president the University of Sierra Leone degree of Doctor of Civil Law (*honoris causa*) ten years ago had been "confirmed" by another university on the other side of the Atlantic.

He said that whether in Africa or the Americas, universities these days are under pressures: pressure to compromise the truth, pressure to prostitute research in the interest of some popular notion, pressure to 'give lip service only to our profession'.

Referring to President Stevens as "our new colossus bestriding the two worlds — Africa and the Americas — with acceptability and credibility in both our worlds through your university honours," Dr. Porter said the University of Sierra Leone would continue to look to the President to lead them in their fight against these pressures.

He thanked the President for his reference to the University of Sierra Leone in his address at Lincoln University. He said that after commending Lincoln University for the role it had played in the emancipation of black people in the United States as well as opening its doors to students from Africa and the Caribbean, President Stevens had gone on to compare this with the pioneering role of Fourah Bay College in its capacity as the first institution of higher learning in Africa, south of the Sahara.

He said the University of Sierra Leone incorporating Fourah Bay College and Njala University College has continued that pioneering role. "In the 19th century, we served the countries nearest to us, particularly the Gambia, Ghana and Nigeria. Today, we are making a contribution far more than any other institution of comparable size to the education and training of the needed manpower for Zimbabwe and Namibia."

The Vice Chancellor gave thanks for the life of the President, which, he said, had been dedicated to the service of the country. He cautioned Dr. Stevens not to be wearied or daunted in the pursuit of those virtues cherished and enshrined in the University's motto of Unity, Service, Learning — "to a united Sierra Leone, to service to our beloved country, and to learning founded on truth, excellence, and relevance." He congratulated the President on the award, and expressed the hope that the University's affection and esteem for him will encourage and uphold him in the years ahead.

In his address, the first Vice President, Mr. S. I. Koroma, on behalf of the government and people of Sierra Leone, expressed delight at Lincoln University's gesture. He described the event as a great source of pride and satisfaction and explained that for this reason he and his Cabinet colleagues had decided to accord the President such a welcome. He reported that everything had been calm on the homefront during the President's absence and that the rice situation had improved considerably.

A personal letter to President Stevens from President Carter of the United States was read at the reception by Foreign Minister, Dr. Abdulai Conteh. In his letter, President Carter expressed pleasure in welcoming President Stevens to the United States and congratulated him on the recognition accorded by Lincoln University.

In his speech, President Stevens was full of gratitude for the grand reception. Referring to America's impressive agricultural activities, President Stevens implored Sierra Leoneans to take agriculture more seriously, for therein lies the country's salvation. "However educated or

literate we may be, if we are not able to provide food for ourselves to eat we have not gone very far yet," he said. He also appealed to the authorities concerned to take the matter of feeding the nation very seriously, and intimated that a crash programme to the effect has been prepared and will be pursued vigorously.

Turning to the University, President Stevens said the University cannot depend entirely on the budget of a country for financial support. "To depend on the government for your university education is simply to fool yourself; and the time has come when the nakedness of the land is now showing itself. To run the University properly, extra budget from other sources has become vitally necessary. Government and the entire nation should give serious thought to this issue," he said.

President Stevens said he was glad to note that Sierra Leone was now in liaison with other West African countries. He repeated that if Sierra Leone is to make effective contribution to higher education, it will have to get together with the other states — Liberia, with its four million inhabitants and Guinea with five million. If some of these institutions are to run properly, we must get together, he said.

President Stevens announced that the IMF had finally approved Sierra Leone's request for a standby arrangement and a Trust Fund loan. He said negotiations were in furtherance of government's stabilisation programme designed to activate speedy recovery of the economy. He appealed to the business community for its determined effort at building a healthier economy within the context of national political unity at the shortest possible time, and urged the nation to throw off its couldn't care less attitude and develop a sense of dedication to help build a more prosperous Sierra Leone.

3

PROBLEMS FACED BY AGRICULTURAL SECTOR NOTED

London WEST AFRICA in English 3 Dec 79 pp 2230-2332

[Text] This is part of a keynote address on agriculture in Sierra Leone delivered by Dr. W. E. Taylor, Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, Njala University College, to a seminar held in Freetown on seed production and agricultural development.

TODAY the developing countries face an ever increasing problem of maintaining a healthy economic status. This is as a result of the world wide inflationary trends which in turn are a consequence of the world energy crisis.

Given the vast endowment of the human and natural resources that are available in these countries, it is logical to expect that the solution to the problem of an unhealthy economy lies in the exploitation of these resources in so far as they enhance agricultural development. In Sierra Leone it has been indicated that an improvement in the country's economy would, to a large extent, depend on greater strides in agricultural development rather than on the exploitation of mineral resources which are wasting assets.

Over the past 20 years, there has been the constant call to improve agricultural productivity in order for the country to enjoy greater economic and financial self-sufficiency that would lead to a sustained and healthy standard of living for the majority of the people that live in the rural areas. The rate of agricultural development could determine the quality of both the rural and urban life in the third world countries.

Despite all efforts in Sierra Leone we are still faced with the problems of an apparent slow growth rate in the agricultural sector as far as productivity is concerned. It therefore

appears that we need to take stock of the situation with a view to identifying those factors that have been responsible for the slow pace at which agriculture has developed.

Agriculture is basically concerned with the proper manipulation of land, water, plant, human and animal resources to the best advantage of the population in terms of food production. In Sierra Leone 75 per cent of its people engaged in agriculture, it is disappointing to note that agriculture only accounts for one-third of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), indicating an under-developed and inefficient agricultural production system. Of the total agricultural area of 14.5m. acres (81.8 per cent of the total area) it is estimated that only 0.9m. acres are being cultivated by some 250,700 land holders, 22,700 are farmed by institutional and large farmers. The total area under crops is estimated as 1m. acres, i.e., only 6 per cent of the total agricultural area. The annual importation

of our staple food — rice and other commodities that have been shown to be capable of being produced locally serves to emphasise the inefficient nature of our agricultural institutions.

It is unfortunate that we have had to supplement our food crop requirement with some amount of food importation. As a result, our much needed foreign reserves will suffer.

In August, 1974, the Government of Sierra Leone adopted the National Development Plan, which represented the first "Blue-print" of the development efforts for the period 1974/75 — 1978/79. In discussing agricultural development therefore, I shall restrict myself to the agricultural sector of this plan. The plan is very comprehensive in outlining the objectives of Sierra Leone agricultural development and the methods by which these objectives can be fulfilled.

Development of the crops sector: The main objective has been to achieve self-sufficiency in rice, diversification of our food crops, production of more commercial crops to meet export demands and import substitute as well as the demands of the agro-based industries. The measures that

have been adopted to achieve these objectives have been mainly through the initiation of Integrated Agricultural Development Project in which due prominence is given to rice, our staple food. The essential supporting services for agricultural development, such as construction of feeder roads, provision of credit facilities and the construction of village wells are also included in the projects. So far as Sierra Leone's agricultural development is concerned it can now be best described as having reached the age of projects.

About a year ago information supplied by Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry indicated that the total number of agricultural projects, including those in various stages of implementation, was about 19. Today, with the formation of agro-based companies of various kinds, the figure will be very much higher. However, despite all these, crop production is still unsatisfactorily low, the farming profession is unattractive, the farming population is still poor.

A recent survey carried out by staff of the Faculty of Agriculture at Njala University College revealed the situation of the farmers in this country as follows:

The majority of the farmers are in their 40's, and still depend on family labour for their agricultural labour input. The average size of their holding is still small, and the majority continue to practice mixed cropping and shifting cultivation in which there is no fallow period, hence soil fertility is on the decline. In general, despite the greater potential of the swamps for rice

production, the bulk of the rice produced is from the less fertile upland soils. It therefore appears that the unproductive traditional system of farming has been altered very little despite the projects. The fact that at the end of some of the projects there is a general reversal of the progress achieved is an indication of the very strong influence of the traditional farming system on the peasant farmers.

It therefore appears that what is needed is an understanding and appreciation of the socio-economic, the philosophic and other attributes of the various groups of our farming population. A proper and objective manipulation of these may result in a more positive development of the agricultural sector.

Agricultural projects in their lifetime are successful in so far as the set target of development and productivity is reached. There are several reasons for this success. In general during the project period, the necessary inputs required are generously provided. However, at the end of the project period, there is a general frustration, lack of enthusiasm and a decline in productivity because the inputs available

become limited. Therefore it means that for a sustained and continued success of all projects, there must be a mechanism that will ensure the continued financial and other support for project activities once the original source of funding is exhausted.

Another important aspect of project execution is in relation to the provision of credit for farmers' participation. Usually this is broadly described as credit in kind and involves the provision of seeds and planting materials, fertilizer, tools etc. It never involves the provision of food or cost to meet the farmers obligations during the long period of waiting for the crop to grow and be harvested and marketed. This is an area in which some consideration has to be given if we are to expect the small farmers rather than the middlemen and big farmers to benefit from increase in crop production. Maybe there is no place for the small farmer in an improved agricultural system.

In relation to our agricultural projects dealing with crop production, it is now necessary to take a stock of the progress that has been made, the problems encountered and their solutions, so as to provide valuable information that may guide the success of other projects.

Development of livestock sector: Livestock continues to be the Cinderella of our agricultural activity. At the seminar on livestock in 1975, some of the important factors that have led to the unsatisfactory state of affairs were highlighted. These were the increasing demand for livestock and livestock products, the dependence on neighbouring territories for beef produc-

tion and supply, increasing feed cost due to our almost complete dependence on the importation of important feed components, inefficiency in livestock production and the absence of suitable marketing systems. As Dr. Raymond Kamara pointed out, the problem of cattle production is due to the "lack of adequate emphasis and clearly defined policy objectives and partly because it has been left in the hands of subsistent pastoralists for its ultimate development". However although attempts have been made to improve the productivity of the Ndama by the introduction of the more productive Sahewal from Kenya, the problem of nutrition, health and management are still to be solved.

The problems of swine production are similar to those of cattle, being mainly due to poor health, management, nutrition and an inadequate marketing system.

Poultry has made great strides, but the high cost of feed due to importation of the raw materials, is making what was once a cheap source of protein, no longer within the reach of the rural people.

Sheep and goats with their potential as source of cheap meat remain still largely unexplored.

Agricultural manpower: The National Development Plan noted that the extension service of the agricultural sector was weak in terms of the availability of trained and experienced manpower. The ratio of extension workers to farmers being about 1:3,500 farmers. Although during the plan period there had been modest attempts to reduce this figure to between 1:500 yet it is doubtful whether this has been achieved.

The very substantial support that is to be given by the British Government to Sierra Leone for increasing the quantity and quality of the Agricultural Extension Workers is timely. Therefore the training process by which more competent extension workers can be provided needs

urgent and positive consideration. In addition to providing numbers of trained people, it is also necessary to eliminate where possible those limitations that make their task ineffective, irksome and unattractive.

Extension workers must get the salary and conditions of service commensurate with their training, experience and responsibility. In addition they must be provided with the tools with which to carry out their work. Finally they must be mobile. These conditions are usually generously provided by the projects, and therefore it is not surprising that most extension workers would prefer employment in these than in other agricultural institutions.

Research support: Agricultural research should have an orientation that is geared to increasing agricultural productivity. It should aim at solving the many actual field problems such as the effective use of the Boli lands, the inefficiency of the traditional shifting cultivation, appropriate technology and land use, to name a few. The basic problems that these institutions experience are: (a) lack of strong and effective delivery system; (b) inadequate financial support; (c) lack of co-ordination; (d) general lack of sufficient knowledge of the socio-economic status of the farmer who receives the end product of the research effort. Projects such as the Acre Project are steps in the right direction.

National attitudes towards agriculture: The general unfortunate ignorance of the role of the Agriculturist in our society still die hard. It is still regarded as a profession for those who are inadequately endowed either mentally or equipped financially. Until we are able to demonstrate that there is wealth in agriculture and that it has a high priority in our society, it would be difficult to educate the public on the role of agriculture in our National Development programme.

In conclusion, it seems to me that what we need for agricultural development are as follows:

(a) An appreciation of the socio-economic, philosophic and other attributes of the peasant farmer. This should be done with a view to exploiting these attributes that have the potential for agricultural improvement.

(b) A review of the progress, problems and solutions that have been made in our agricultural efforts for the planned period. This will document the invaluable information needed for future planning which should be for a much longer period.

(c) An effective co-ordination of projects so that the human and financial resources could be more efficiently and effectively used.

(d) Improvement in the overall extension services in terms of manpower and financial resource availability.

CSO: 4420

REPORT ON DIAMOND MINING

London WEST AFRICA in English 3 Dec 79 p 2260

[Excerpt]

Diamond mining of underground deposits in Sierra Leone is now an economic and feasible proposition, according to a report presented to President Siaka Stevens, after a three-year study, by Mr. Anthony Openheimer of Diamond Corporation of West Africa and Mr. Ashworth of Sierra Leone's Diminco.

President Stevens said that the Government would "carefully study the document as speedily as possible."

He said the government believed that "political independence without the necessary economic

infrastructure would be meaningless." He added: "Government has been labouring on this task for quite some time. Especially at this time, when oil price escalation has made it impossible to keep track with the country's finances, this important announcement fills us with great delight, a delight which will affect our economy greatly." He suggested that mining could span at least 20 years.

CSO: 4420,

PRESIDENT RECEIVES REUTERS MANAGER

London WEST AFRICA in English 3 Dec 79 p 2260

[Text]

President Siaka Stevens rejected foreign press reports of disturbances at the recent convocation ceremony at Lincoln University during the presentation to him of the degree of doctor of civil law. He was addressing the American Ambassador, Mr. J. Linehan, cabinet ministers and other dignitaries at State House after a preview of a video recording of the convocation ceremony. He said that there was no commotion at the ceremony. "Everything went perfectly well."

Even before the return of President Stevens from the United States the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr. Thaimu Bangura, had challenged the Reuters report that there was a demonstration by Sierra Leonean students in Pennsylvania during the degree ceremony. "There was no such demonstration," the minister had asserted.

The Minister, who was receiving the Assistant Manager of Reuters (African Division), Mr. Michael Hayes, described the report as "slanted and biased". He expressed concern over the disparaging manner in which news reports on Sierra Leone are relayed. He said any minor incident is given banner headline and blown out of all proportion. "This is unfair," he complained.

Mr. Bangura said it is the intention of developing countries to break the monopoly which the big news agencies have over the interpretation of events in Africa by setting up a Pan-African News Agency. This agency would restructure the world media system and balance the flow and content of news despatches, he opined.

The minister hoped that the Pan-African News Agency, in competing with the big agencies on equal terms, would not be reduced to the level of a hostile propaganda machinery.

He informed Mr. Hayes of plans to set up a national news agency, an instrument which would enable Sierra Leone to hit back squarely on unbalanced and biased reports.

Mr. Hayes explained the operations of Reuters in the international news service and promised that Reuters would remain unbiased as far as is humanly possible. He promised Reuters' assistance in the establishment of the proposed Sierra Leone News Agency.

SOMALIA

WESTERN SOMALIA SAID TO BE CONTINUING FIGHT FOR LIBERATION FROM ETHIOPIA

Paris AL-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AL-DUWALI in Arabic 18 Nov 79 p 29

[Interview With Muhammad 'Umar Dirir, Member of Political Bureau of United Front for Liberation of Western Somalia, by 'Abd-al-hadi Mahfuz; "Ogaden Liberation Front: No Peaceful Solution for Western Somalia Issue; Arab Differences Have Created Difficult Situation in Western Somalia and United Front for Liberation of Western Somalia Finds no Solution Before It Other Than War"]

[Text] War continues in the plains of Ogaden on the edge of the Horn of Africa even though 2 years have passed since the end of the Somali-Ethiopian war which culminated with the victory of an Ethiopia supported by Soviet experts and Cuban forces and the withdrawal of the regular Somali troops from the Ogaden Province which Somalia demands.

Violent battles are currently in progress in the area of Warder, in the southern Ogaden, between the fighters of the Western Somalia Liberation Front and the Ethiopian forces. The target of these battles are the water holes in this desert area--water holes that are of great importance to the nomadic Somali tribes roaming the area. The battles have extended from Warder to Kabri Dehar in southeastern Ogaden and all along the line of wells scattered in the area.

The front is trying to cut off the communication routes that link the various points in which the Ethiopian forces are stationed inside towns and centers that these forces re-occupied in 1978. Reports say that the fighters of the Western Somalia Liberation Front have been able to regain the important Garlogube wells after a battle lasting more than one month and that the traces of this battle are still evident to press and wire service correspondents who have counted a number of burned or damaged Soviet-made tanks and trucks on the sides of roads.

These battles gain major significance with the approach of the dry season. The Ethiopian command seeks, in addition to securing water for its forces, to control the movements of the tribes and the bedouins--a control which will enable this command to cut off the supplies that the local residents give the fighters. The return of the Western Somalia Liberation Front

fighters to the classical guerrilla warfare method in an area that they know perfectly well and amidst a population that supports them has forced the Ethiopian forces to be content with their presence inside the towns and the fortified posts where they are supplied by air or by major columns protected by armored vehicles, leaving the oases and the remote areas to the front's forces.

The air force is considered the main enemy of the front forces in these vast and flat areas because of the poor antiaircraft weapons that the front possesses and that it has deployed around the wells and the villages under its control. Some reports have spoken about the shelling of a number of villages in Yub area with napalm.

Muhammad 'Umar Dirir, the member of the Political Bureau of the United Front for the Liberation of Western Somalia who is entrusted with contacting the Arab officials to explain to them the Somali issue and to draw their attention to what is happening in the Horn of Africa where the international disputes are taking advantage of the complete Arab absence in the area, has denied in an interview with AL-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AL-DUWALI that there are hostile groups that proceed from the Ogaden area and stage military operations in the Somali territories. Insofar as he is concerned, the solution to the Somali issue cannot be reached except through the use of armed violence against the Ethiopian regime. As for the political future of the area of the Horn of Africa, it is his opinion that "foreign intervention in the affairs of the Horn of Africa prevents any stability."

Arab Differences

[Question] How do you view the problem of the Horn of Africa and its effects on the Arab and African situations?

[Answer] The Arab situation has its effects on the area of the Horn of Africa because the Arab differences and their international ramifications, especially Egypt's relations with the Soviets, have created a difficult situation in our area. As for the African states that are linked to each other by the OAU charter, the issue of our people was projected before the formation of the OAU itself. When the OAU came into existence, its charter called for "respecting the sovereignty of each state, the integrity of its territories and its firm right to its an independent entity." In paragraph 6 of article 3, the charter calls for "absolute devotion to the cause of liberating the African territories that have not achieved their independence yet." The first sentence in the OAU charter's reasons says: "...being convinced that the right of all peoples to determine their future is a firm right..." The charter did not mean by this the right of the African governments but the rights of the African peoples to determine their future. Our issue is not the issue of inherited borders but that of a persecuted people and of occupied territories. We are struggling for independence and for self-determination on our land. Colonialism has no color or geographic characteristic, regardless of whether it comes from a neighboring area or from overseas. Colonialism has the same form and engages in the same actions. This is why the free African peoples support us.

[Question] What about the military presence of the United Front for the Liberation of Western Somalia?

[Answer] The front has a military, political and popular presence in all the liberated areas of the province, except for the major towns which are limited in number.

We Appeal to You

[Question] How do you deal with the problem of the refugees and evacuees?

[Answer] As a result of the brutal Ethiopian shelling, at times daily, against our citizens, a large number of citizens have emigrated to the neighboring countries. The Democratic Republic of Somalia and the United Nations offer our refugees assistance. But the humanitarian assistance that we get is not enough. Therefore, we appeal to our Arab brothers and to all the peace and freedom-loving peoples to offer all kinds of aid to our citizens, both the refugees and those standing fast in the face of the occupation.

[Question] Groups hostile to the Democratic Somalia proceed from the Ogaden to launch military operations. What are the capabilities of these groups and who supports them?

[Answer] There is no presence in our area for any military forces opposed to the Democratic Republic of Somalia. What Addis Ababa radio broadcasts regarding the alleged presence of these people is totally unfounded, except in the imagination of the rulers of Addis Ababa. All our masses in the occupied territories have tasted the woes and persecution of the occupation. This is why they form the revolution's backbone in every province.

[Question] What is your view of the possibilities of reaching a solution with Ethiopia?

[Answer] What has been taken by force can be only regained by force. Despite this, we have repeatedly tried to settle the problem peacefully and without bloodshed. But Ethiopia's former and present rulers are still determined to maintain their colonization of our area. This is why I believe that the armed struggle being waged by our people and led by the United Front for the Liberation of Western Somalia is the only means for a solution with Ethiopia.

Future Unstable

[Question] What is the front's view of the political and military future of the area of the Horn of Africa?

[Answer] The political and military future of the Horn of Africa is determined by the following factors:

1. There can be no stability in this area as long as there is a foreign intervention allied against the aspirations of our people in Western Somalia and Eritrea to gain their freedom and independence and to determine their future on their national soil.

2. The more neutral the foreign military and political intervention becomes, the more realistic the Addis Ababa rulers will become because the enormous military supplies that these rulers receive cause them to be deceived by their military superiority and to believe that they can maintain their colonization of the area's peoples. This is why the allies of Addis Ababa should reassess the aid that they give it if they really want peace and freedom for this part of the world.

3. The Red Sea area and Bab el Mandeb have been since the 15th century and continue to be free for all countries and any foreign intervention in this area on the pretext of safeguarding this freedom is pure political delusion and a deception of history.

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CSO: 4402

AMBASSADOR KIDNAP, IRAN HOLDING OF HOSTAGES ARE THREAT TO ALL

Capetown DIE BERGER in Afrikaans 1 Dec 79 p 7

["THE CAPE TIMES" editorial in English: "The Law of the Jungle"]

[Text] The kidnapping of the South African ambassador to El Salvador is a shocking development which brings the plague of free booting diplomatic anarchy very much closer to home. Mr Dunn is the first South African envoy to become a victim of a terrorist kidnapping--but is by no means the first diplomat to receive such treatment. Whatever the motivation for this act of thuggery, it should be plain to all that brigandage of this kind threatens the entire international community and the whole fabric of relations between nations. Just as the treatment of American hostages in Tehran is much more than merely a problem of American foreign policy, so too is the El Salvador outrage a blow at the world community, a blow aimed at every human being who believes in civilization and decency.

Whatever the rights and wrongs of American policy towards Iran in the Nixon years--and obviously the policy has proved to be a ghastly failure--it is not only the United States that is in the firing line in the Tehran crisis. This crisis concerns everyone. The Iranian ruler, the Ayatollah Khomeini, does not acknowledge even the minimum of rules and observances which govern relations between nations. Heaven knows, international politics is not for the squeamish. But there are certain minimum conditions which all nations profess to hold, including even the most squalid and uncongenial of regimes, because in the absence of such conditions rational contact and communication between nations is no longer possible. Respect for the extraterritoriality of embassy premises is one such minimum condition--and the assurance that host nations can and will ensure the safety of representatives of foreign governments and the integrity of their homes and offices. It remains to be seen to what extent El Salvador can recover and step in to restore Mr Dunn to his family and his embassy.

Meanwhile, it is obvious that the vocation of the diplomat is dangerous indeed in present conditions. South Africans will expect the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, to take all possible measures for the protection of this country's representatives. They will want to be assured that everything possible has been done to ensure their safety. But there

is a sick disorder in international relations which may get considerably worse before there is any improvement. Countries such as the Soviet Union, which do not hesitate to arm and equip fanatics anywhere in the world where it suits them, might reflect that the loosing of mad dogs is an unpredictable exercise and that their own envoys abroad are as vulnerable as any others. In the Iran crisis, the Soviet Union has been following a provocative pro-Ayatollah propaganda policy at the unofficial level, while being rather more ambiguous at the official diplomatic level. The stirring up of fanaticism for local political gain is a dangerous game--which can rebound on the instigators. If the law of the jungle is to prevail in international relations, all will suffer the baleful consequences, including the Soviets.

CSO: 4420

BLACKS WILL INCREASINGLY USE LABOR POWER

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 17 Nov 79 p 4

["THE CAPE TIMES" editorial in English: "Lessons of a Strike"]

[Text] A few things need to be said about the strike at Fattis and Monis as former boycotters tuck into their spaghetti again and things return to normal at the factory. The most important is that the strike, and the subsequent consumer boycott in sympathy, was graphic evidence of new-found self-confidence among blacks. In different times in South Africa, people could be summarily sacked with little backlash from fellow workers or consumers. Now there is a new spirit of toughness abroad in the labour movement. Workers are quick to pounce to the defence of their fellows. Countrywide consumer boycotts can be organized in days, it appears. This is food for thought.

It is as well that all employers take note of the changed atmosphere, for this is clearly not the country's last difficult labour dispute. Port Elizabeth's current problems come to mind. Even though the black consciousness movement was decapitated by Mr Jimmy Kruger, its legacy remains: a vastly more confident and determined attitude among blacks. This can be regarded as a threat, and dealt with harshly as a threat--the end of which road is confrontation between managements and workers, and between government and governed. In the special circumstances of South Africa, where blacks enjoy no meaningful political rights, such clashes are fraught with danger for the very fabric of society. In the Fattis case, in our opinion the management might have responded originally with greater sensitivity, for instance being prepared to deal more readily with the unions involved, including the unregistered African Food and Canning Workers' Union. The strike, which lasted nearly seven months, could have been averted or shortened. Happily, well-meaning bodies such as the SA Council of Churches were available to mediate.

It is hoped that the outcome of the strike, the reinstatement of all sacked workers in their previous jobs and certain benefits such as a bus for Christmas home leave for Ciskei workers, and the end to the boycott of Fattis products, will herald a new era in management-worker relationships at the factory, and will be useful experience for others to draw on elsewhere.

The point to get is that South Africa is entering a phase in which blacks, newly-conscious of their inherent worth and economic strength, are going to use their clout--whether they have political rights or not. The most sensible way to respond is to show understanding and flexibility--fundamentally to appreciate what it is like to be black in South Africa. Dispute-solving in the right spirit is not an easy task, for employers and for workers. But it must be tackled. Then such unhappy incidents as the Fattis boycott can become instructive milestones for the future.

CSO: 4420

PRIME MINISTER ANNOUNCES PUBLIC SERVICE REORGANIZATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Dec 79 pp 1, 2

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text] **THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday disclosed details of a major shake-up of the Public Service, which will reduce the number of central executive Government institutions from 39 to 22, under 18 ministries.**

At the same time, Mr Botha promised that no public servant "worth his salt" would be prejudiced or was in danger because of the move, and said a new approach was in the pipeline for semi-Government institutions.

Later, he said, the Provincial Administrations would also come under the microscope in the streamlining programme — a shake-up described by some Government sources as probably the biggest of any public service of any Western power this century.

Announcing the formation of the 22 reshaped departments, Mr Botha made 10 other major points relating to all-out plans to increase efficiency and productivity in the service, which has staff vacancies totalling nearly 12 000.

He said the Government was determined to implement the changes as soon as possible. His announcements at yesterday's Press confer-

ence he described as "not a statement of intention, but in fact a progress report."

The State realised that reorganisation on the scale planned had far-reaching implications and implementation would be done at a rate reconcilable with thoroughness and a minimum of disruption.

Specific points Mr Botha made were:

The reduction in the number of central executive institutions would result in improved co-ordination, better manpower utilisation and better service to the public.

Implementation would be followed by further investigations aimed at the elimination of all forms of unco-ordinated activity in the central Government Service.

To ensure the efficient management of the rationalised departments, new management level would be introduced into the Public Service, which would create, in addition, exciting career prospects for public servants.

The Office of the Prime Minister would be equipped to supply the need for a long term development plan for the country, and it would play an important role in co-ordinating the activities of all sectors. The primary functions of the existing departments of Statistics and Environmental Planning

and Energy would be absorbed into the new office.

The names of some of the planned departments were lengthy — but this was with a purpose. They were intended to indicate clearly in the transition period where certain functions had been accommodated. Shorter names would be considered in time;

The existing departments of Coloured Relations and of Indian Affairs would be absorbed without change into the planned Department of Internal and Constitutional Affairs. Their final organisation would be determined in the light of what was eventually decided on a future constitutional dispensation now under consideration.

There was a strong functional relationship between the existing departments of Cooperation and Development and of Education and Training.

The Government believed that their linking up would advance administrative and constitutional development and improve services;

The accommodation of the energy function in the planned Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs was to ensure that the authorities attended on a coordinated basis to the country's energy requirements and problems;

Attention would be paid in time to the relationship between the Public Service and

semi-Government institutions;

Because of the coming session of Parliament and because the Public Service Commission — to be known under the plan as the Office of the Commission for Administration — had still to refine and round off certain aspects. The necessary changes and adjustments in the Cabinet would stand over until at least the end of the session.

Mr Botha said he wanted to pay tribute to the enthusiasm and cooperation of public servants at all levels. This was responsible for the rapid progress so far made.

Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, the Minister of the Interior, paid tribute to the "dynamic drive" of the Prime Minister as the major factor in getting the scheme off the ground. Similar reorganisations of the service had been mooted in the past, he said, but had always been shipwrecked along the way.

In answer to questions, Mr Botha said the Provincial Administrations were being "looked at" and might be affected in future moves.

The new Government institutions are:

The Office of the Prime Minister;

The Office of the Commission for Administration;

The Directorate of National Security;

The Department of

Foreign Affairs and Information — bringing the two departments fully under one umbrella;

The Department of Finance and the Office of the Auditor General respectively, falling under the Ministry of Finance;

The Department of Industries, Trade and Tourism;

The Department of Agriculture and Fisheries;

The Department of Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation;

The Department of Posts and Telecommunications;

The Department of Transport and the SA Railways and Harbours respectively, falling under the Ministry of Transport Affairs;

The Department of Internal and Constitutional Affairs;

The Department of Justice, including Prisons;

The Department of Cooperation, Development and Education;

The South African Police;

The SA Defence Force;

The Department of Manpower Utilisation;

The Department of National Education, including the promotion of sport;

The Department of Community Development and Government Auxiliary Services;

The Department of Health, Welfare and Pensions, and

The Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs.

COMMISSION TO STUDY MEDIA REPORTING ON DEFENSE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Dec 79 p 2

[Article by Johan Kloppers]

[Text] THE Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha has announced that a commission of inquiry has been appointed to investigate all aspects of news reporting on defence matters and the desirability or otherwise of possible amendments to the relevant provisions of the Defence Act.

He said in Pretoria yesterday South Africa was entering a new phase of the "total onslaught on its survival which is being waged on the military, economic, political and psychological fronts."

"In this regard, the Government takes cognisance of the extremely important role played by the communications media, both in the past and at present, in building or breaking down the nation's morale in Southern Africa and elsewhere."

The high standard of reporting by the large majority of news organisations in South Africa is noted with appreciation and their integrity and freedom must be protected."

"On the other hand, the Government is also aware of indications that the gradual and systematic denigration of the SA Defence Force has become a priority objective of our enemies and their agents."

"This is manifested by malevolent efforts to ques-

tion the very essence of military service, the right of self-defence, the procurement of armaments and the development of our own armaments industry and capability.

"In the light of these developments and cognisance of the parallel requirements of national security and the freedom of the media, it has been decided to appoint a commission of inquiry to investigate the protection of both these interests."

The members of the commission are: Mr Justice M T Steyn, chairman; Maj-Gen N N Webster (Benoni); Dr D A S Herbst, a communications expert in Johannesburg; Advocate K C P O van Lierne and Wilkau (Johannesburg); Cmdt L C Masterson, attorney, Cape Town; and Colonel K H Fisher, secretary SA Defence Force, Pretoria.

Mr Botha said the president of the newspaper press union, Mr R W J Opperman "was invited to be a member of the commission but unfortunately had to decline the appointment owing to pressure of work."

He said the terms of reference of the commission were to investigate and make recommendations on:

● The delimitation of on the one hand the interests of the news media in informing the public and the latter's right to be informed on affairs of

State and on the other the interests of the State and of its citizens in regard to the Defence Act.

● The general security interests of the Defence Force and the armaments supply industry which requires that newsworthy information should sometimes not be made known. In delimitation the former set of interests were to be weighed up against the latter set of interests.

● The ways in which these various interests might be reconciled in practice without detriment to the security interests of the state.

● The effectiveness of Section 118 of the Defence Act and any other provision of it to prevent and/or control the publication or dissemination of information, intelligence or secrets which conflict with the security interests of the state. This also includes the security interests of the Defence Force the SA armaments manufacturing industry and Trade.

● The necessity and equitability, should existing legislation be found to be ineffective, of amending or substituting such legislation to effectively protect the security interests of the state.

● The formulation of proposed amendments, if any to the Defence Act.

Mr Botha said the commission would submit its report before March 15, 1980.

DIALOG BETWEEN MINING EMPLOYERS, UNIONS SUPPORTED

Johannesb' : THE CITIZEN in English 7 Dec 79 p 5

[Article by Lynn Carlisle]

[Text]

THE South African Council of Mining Unions, representing daily paid workers, yesterday agreed in principle to support a Chamber of Mines call for dialogue between mining employer and employee organisations.

Mr Ben Nicholson, vice-chairman of the SACMU, said yesterday's decision came after council unions discussed the chamber's call for a seminar to solve major socio-economic problems in mining.

The initiative for a seminar in February came from Chamber of Mines president, Mr Dennis Etheredge, after both sides agreed that labour relations in the industry were on a "collision course".

"If a state of confrontation and deadlock is reached it will harm everybody, including the country as a whole," said the SA Mine Surface Officials' Association (MSOA) general secretary, Mr R H Botha, whose organisation was the first to accept the offer last week.

"Something urgent must be done because union and management differences were at a low ebb," said Mr Etheredge.

Mr Arrie Paulus, general secretary of the Mine Work-

ers' Union, said there had never been any consultation to solve problems in South Africa in a century of mining.

The unions wanted urgent attention to be given to solutions involving labour/union and management differences, but seem willing to attend the February seminar to see what comes out of it.

Mr Nicholson, who is also chairman of the Federation of Mining Unions, said his council plus the MSOA, the Mining Union Officials' Association and the Mining Technical Officers' Association would meet to "correlate our thoughts so as to instruct the steering committee what subjects we would like to see discussed and who the speakers would be".

Mr Etheredge asked "federated" unions should appoint a representation with another three to come from the unions.

Three employer representatives would also serve on the committee.

This week the Trade Unions Council of South Africa (Tucsa) added their approval to the initiative.

"We approve of the engagement in dialogue and some of us (in Tucsa) may even get mixed up in future negotiations," Mr Arthur Grobbelaar, the general secretary of Tucsa, told The Citizen this week.

TAX CONCESSIONS TO ENCOURAGE LABOR TRAINING EXPECTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Dec 79 p 3

[Text]

THE In-Service Training Board meets for the first time today to determine which training schemes will qualify for huge new tax concessions next year.

Mr Mike van Noordwyk, Deputy Secretary for Manpower Utilisation, yesterday said the board would advise the Minister of Manpower Utilisation on a policy which could start an upsurge in training and re-training for workers of all races.

Trade union and employer organisation spokesmen told The Citizen last month they expected tax concessions to be extended to organisations training Whites, Coloureds and Indians. This would stimulate economic growth by relieving the shortage of skilled workers.

Tax concessions previously only applied to Black in-service training.

Millions of Rand will flow back to employers implementing acceptable in-training schemes. Employer expenditure involved in a three-year apprenticeship could drop from about R3 000 to R240.

But the In-Service Train-

ing Act does not specifically mention apprenticeship training.

"Apprenticeship training has not been excluded either. The basis on which it should apply is still to be determined," said Mr Van Noordwyk.

He said the board would be exploring the set-up. "This is all a foreign thing," he said.

So far only 28 employers had applied for the approval of training schemes on their own accord.

Most of these were big organisations and it was still "early days" for there to have been a glut of applications, said Mr Van Noordwyk.

'THE CITIZEN': EXCESSIVE 'VERLIGTE' DEMANDS COUNTERPRODUCTIVE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Dec 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

BLACK, Coloured and Indian swimmers will now be able to train at Ellis Park swimming pool as a result of discussions in Pretoria between the Minister of Sport, Mr Punt Janson, sports administrators and the Johannesburg City Council's management committee.

All swimmers who have attained tournament standard will be able to train at the pool between 7 pm and 9 pm from Mondays to Thursdays.

It is a sensible arrangement.

But why the management committee didn't think of it before the issue was plunged into damaging controversy is beyond us.

At the same time, we deplore the fact that PFP councillors tried to use the matter for party political purposes — and at the same time tried to throw the whole subject into the deep end by proposing that all municipal pools be opened to all races.

The PFP should take care.

The climate is right for change.

But excessive demands are counterproductive, only adding to the ammunition being used by White back-lashers.

We'd rather see verligtheid swim than sink.

CSO: 4420

OPPOSITION TO SERVICEMEN HELPING IN BLACK SCHOOLS EXPLAINED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Dec 79 p 3

[Text]

THE appointment of a White national serviceman as a teacher at a Soweto art school was probably used by an agitator as an excuse to cause a boycott of classes there, the Defence Force believes.

According to a Defence Force spokesman in Johannesburg yesterday, the serviceman, Mr Frik Visagie, had been working in Soweto as a teacher since the beginning of the year without any complaints from the Black students.

The services of Mr Visagie, a qualified art teacher, were made available to the art school by the SADF at the request of the West Rand Board.

It is believed the permanent teacher, Mr Cyril Kumalo, had been absent for some time and that the students themselves asked he be replaced.

Students at the school said they had heard Mr Kumalo was about to be dismissed "because he was encouraging us to be against the White soldier".

The West Rand Board has denied Mr Kumalo had been dismissed and Mr Kumalo himself could not be traced for yesterday comment.

The SADF spokesman yesterday said Mr Visagie had not replaced Mr Kumalo.

"What Mr Kumalo's position is with the board, has nothing to do with the SADF," he said.

He added that a member of the Defence Force was helping out as an art teacher in an East Rand Black township and that the art work there had improved to the extent where awards had been won in overseas competitions.

Several national servicemen were helping out as teachers at various Black schools — without any boycotts of classes, he said.

CSO: 4420

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

CLASH IN NATAL--At least 10 tribesmen have been killed and many others wounded in a fierce faction fight between the Sithole and Zwane tribes in the notorious Pomeroy district of Natal, at the weekend. Police were still in the area yesterday looking for more dead and injured. More than 100 huts were gutted in the area--faction fighting has occurred there for the last 20 years--during the clash. The Zwane and Sithole tribes have had long standing grievances. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Dec 79 p 8]

PRIME MINISTER'S ACTIVITIES--The Prime Minister, will vacate his offices in Union Buildings, Pretoria today and move to his Cape Town offices for a week. Afterwards, he will take a month's holiday with his family.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Dec 79 p 7]

TRANSKEI DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS--Umtata.--Transkei intended spending about R185-million on development projects which include an international airport, harbour and an oil refinery, according to Transkei's Middle East diplomatic representative and financier, Mr Salim el Hajj. Mr Hajj said during an interview that an airport in Elliotdale was necessary. The KD Matanzima Airport near Umtata was not acceptable internationally because of mountains surrounding it. The harbour, which would have an oil refinery for Middle East oil, would be built at Mazeppa Bay. Mr Hajj said the start of these projects would depend on a R16-million initial payment by the Transkei Government. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Dec 79 p 15]

CSO: 4420

RENE DUMONT RAPS RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY

Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French 22 Oct 79 p 35

[Article by Dominique Lagarde: "Period of Grace for Socialism: Advantages and Limits of Village Settlement Program"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in italics]

[Text] The author of "Black Africa Is Off to a Bad Start," a work devoted to development which has today become a classic, French agronomist Rene Dumont, has just spent 4 months in Tanzania at the invitation of President Julius Nyerere to draw up the balance sheet, 12 years after independence, for the rural development policy set into motion in this country. The report he turned over to the Tanzanian chief of state in August is a sober one. It reviews a goodly number of the criticisms Nyerere himself had leveled at it in 1977 in an article devoted to "The Arusha Declaration, 10 Years Later." "I thought we would need 30 years to erect a socialist system. I was wrong; we will need much more time," the Tanzanian president then wrote. Indeed, the noble dreams of /ujamaa/, communal socialism, are a long way from the reality of today.

Yet, in terms of just plain statistics, the village settlement program is a success:

Over 10 million Tanzanian farmers are today settled in some 7,000 villages, as against 520,000 in 1970. But the communal ideal that prevailed at the outset in the establishment of these villages has gradually been abandoned, at least as far as collective farming of the land is concerned. In the newest villages — about 3,000 of them — there are no communal fields. In the oldest ones, the only ones that retain the designation of "ujamaa villages" (4,000), individual plots have been enlarged to the detriment of the communal lands.

"We are not dogmatic," the Tanzanians say. "When something doesn't work, we change it." They also explain that the objectives of ujamaa are not, for all that being questioned, that the key concept of Tanzanian socialism is "solidarity" and that this can be expressed in other ways than collectivization. "For us," they say, "it is a matter of making people feel the need for helping one another."

After the forced resettlements, characterized by excesses of zeal and mistakes, as one observer says, "we have therefore reverted to a softer approach." The villages have, nevertheless, made it possible to provide the population with services they had previously been deprived of in terms of health and, above all, education, a domain in which an immense effort has been achieved, since the schooling of all children has practically become a reality in Tanzania. They also permit a more sensible harvesting system, thanks to buyer cooperatives, even if it is often hard to convince farmers to replace some of their food crops with export crops. It is, therefore, largely thanks to them that the Tanzania African National Union (TANU), Tanzania's sole party, has been able to establish itself in the country, each village being run simultaneously by a president elected by local residents and a secretary appointed by the party. Mr Dumont's criticisms are particularly directed at the ecological consequences of the village settlement program. He especially speaks against the creation of villages that are too big, in general those with a population of 5,000. As he sees it, such villages have the effect of reducing opportunities or letting plots lie fallow and farmers run the risk of rapidly winding up with barren land due to overly intensive cultivation. Also, the need for all the villagers to provide themselves with charcoal — the chief fuel used in rural areas — is producing a shortage of that commodity. And lastly, the bigger the villages are, the farther removed are the fields the farmers till, which forces them to walk several kilometers to get to them.

There can obviously be no question of Tanzania's going back to its earlier situation. But in light of this report, whose conclusions are shared by several Tanzanian agronomists, it should in future orient itself toward a reduction of village population.

In terms of efficient farming, it would appear that the village settlement program has not had a decisive impact. Production volumes have remained about the same, with a decline due to bad weather in 1973 and 1974.

From 1967 to 1977 the production of coffee, the chief export item, went from 40,000 to 65,000 tons (with a sharp drop in 1974 due to the drought) and that of cotton from 65,000 to 66,000 tons. During the same period the production of sisal dropped from 220,000 to 112,000 tons, that of tea, on the other hand, rising from 7,100 to 14,100 tons. Another notable advance was made by tobacco production, which during the same 10 years went from 7,200 to 19,000 tons. Last year a specialized institute, the Economical and Agricultural Corporation, was created to develop export crops. As far as food crops are concerned, the objective of self-sufficiency (/kujitegemea/), which was one of the motivating forces behind the 1967 Arusha Declaration, has not been achieved and in April 1978 Tanzania received a 12-million-dollar loan from the International Fund for Agricultural Development to deal with its food shortage. However, production has been steadily advancing for 5 years and a state of balance would no doubt have been attained by next year had it not been for the war with Uganda, which was a heavy burden on the country's economic activity.

BRIEFS

TANGA PORT EXPANSION PLANS—The executive chairman of the Tanzanian Harbors Authority (THA), Peter Kisumo, said in the city of Tanga yesterday that the plan to expand the port of Tanga at a cost of 24 million Shillings will enable this port to handle 500,000 tons of cargo upon completion. When he welcomed the minister of communications and transport, Augustine Mwingira, during the opening of a dispensary to serve 12,000 people including the workers of the port of Tanga and their families, Kisumo said that the expansion plan was expected to be completed last year but because of various other problems caused by the breakup of the East African Community the year before last, the work has not yet completed. He added that during the time the work of expanding this port was being conducted, the harbor authority suffered two major hardships of which one was the burning of a warehouse late last year causing a loss of 6.2 million Shillings for the authority. Kisumo explained that the other hardship occurred during the construction of a new pier when the regular work of loading and unloading was conducted along with the construction work. This situation caused people to work under difficult conditions. Kisumo also told the minister that there is a possibility of using the port of Tanga to serve many more regions in the country and to provide the opportunity for Dar es Salaam to become solely an international port. He said that along with these ideas, the government will complete a survey concerning clay quarries and phosphate mines in Arusha, which will make it necessary to construct a new port with the equipment to serve these kinds of mines and quarries. When he was giving further details concerning these ports, he said that the growth of these ports will depend on important matters like connecting them by railroad to the regions of the lake zone. Kisumo also explained to Minister Mwingira that with regard to training, there is a port school in the city of Dar es Salaam which will cost 15 million Shillings and which when completed will provide instruction in important and basic matters in every day port work. He said that the harbor authority has allocated 1.4 million Shillings for schools for the workers' children, soccer, basketball and boxing matches. Minister Mwingira inspected the Tanga port projects yesterday and is expected to return to Dar es Salaam today. [Text] [Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 7 Dec 79 p 3]

ELECTRIFICATION OF ZANZIBAR—The island of Zanzibar will be provided with electricity before the end of the first quarter of 1980. An underwater cable 38.5 km long and with a capacity of 5 Mw, which was laid last 2 September, links the island with the Kidatu Power Station on the continent. The project, whose total cost is estimated at \$23 million, is being financed by the Zanzibar Government. A Norwegian firm was contracted to lay the underwater cable, while the surface installations were entrusted to the French firm, CGE [General Electric Company] of Alsthom. [Text] [Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French 22 Oct 79 p 60] 11466

CSO: 4400

UGANDA

BRIEFS

BINAISA WARNS AGAINST SECESSION--Nairobi--Uganda's President Binaisa, has warned tribesmen from the Ruwenzori Mountains in western Uganda against supporting a secession movement to create an independent kingdom. According to Radio Uganda President Binaisa told a rally in the western Ugandan town of Kasese this week that hundreds had died in fighting for the self-styled Kingdom of Ruwenzururu in the past.--Iana-Reuter. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Dec 79 p 4]

CSO: 4420

UPPER VOLTA

CONGRESS HELD TO ESTABLISH VOLTAN PROGRESSIVE FRONT

Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 5 Nov 79 pp 1, 4-10

[Text] The House of the People has been the scene since 3 November of a congress worthy of interest on three counts.

First of all, it is in fact the first congress held by the Voltan Progressive Union (UPV) since its constituent assembly in November 1979.

Secondly, it is the first congress to be organized by a political party since the electoral vicissitudes of March-May 1978 and the legal limitation to three groups established.

Finally, it is in the course of this congress that a decision will be made on the merger into one single group of Joseph Ki-Zerbo's UPV, the RDA [African Democratic Rally] Rejection Front of Deputy Joseph Ouedraogo, former president of the National Assembly, Ouahigouya's Independents, with former Minister Bougouraoua Ouedraogo, and factions of the PRA [African Regroupment Party] such as those of the center west, headed by Francois Bassolet, director of the Voltan Press Agency and a candidate in the last legislative election.

The new group has taken the name Voltan Progressive Front (FPV).

Adopting the theme "Union for Public Salvation," the congress was addressed on its first day by Secretary General Ki-Zerbo of the UPV, while the delegates yesterday were impatiently awaiting the speech by the leader of the Rejection Front, Deputy Joseph Ouedraogo.

These two addresses reveal in turn the political and historical significance of this event.

For this reason we are carrying the first address in full, with our apologies to our readers for being unable to include the enthusiastically applauded address by Mr Bougouraoua Ouedraogo today as well.

This omission will be remedied shortly.

In the meantime let us note that in his address the former minister stressed that he has, in his fashion, always been a "rejection front," rejecting for example nepotism and other demagogic practices currently utilized by a number of men in politics.

In our coming issues, we will report further on this event, particularly since such items of importance as the emblem, slogan and membership of the political bureau of the new party were not yet known as this issue went to press.

Also, the closing session is scheduled for this afternoon.

Address by Joseph Ki-Zerbo

Honorable representative of the president of the republic, members of the government, guests, and delegates to the congress:

My first words are of welcome, welcome first of all to our foreign guests who do us the honor of attending this key meeting of the UPV on the African territory of Upper Volta.

I must make special mention of the delegation from Yugoslavia, whose members have traveled so far to express their solidarity with us by their presence. Through them we greet nonaligned and self-administering socialist Yugoslavia, the positive achievements of which in the Third World are too numerous to list.

We welcome our Upper Voltan guests, from Ouagadougou and elsewhere, and very particularly the representative of the president of the republic and the brotherly parties--the UDV, the RDA and the UNDD [National Union for the Defense of Democracy].

We also welcome the comrades, a number of whom are peasants who have interrupted their harvest work in the fields to do the work of militants.

In the metabolism of a party, the regular and cyclical rhythm of the congresses resembles deep respiration or the beating of the heart which gathers new energy, to send it to the most distant extremes of the organism.

I hope that this congress, the second to date and certainly not the last, will be the scene of party dynamization in order to confront the new tasks.

But what is involved here?

Two years ago, almost to the day, the UPV was established in the midst of widespread skepticism, surrounded by smiles, disputation and slander on the part of those so hardened by political maneuvers that even the birth of a child no longer moves them. And yet, I recall, not without emotion, the enthusiasm of our beginnings. Despite the doubts and the persiflage of

the cynics, it was a cry of joy which hailed the advent of the UPV, the product of a naturely contemplated union of a number of political groups determined to do something else and to do it differently.

V means victory, I said with reference to the last letter of the abbreviation UPV, perhaps in the emotion of the baptism, for victory was still rather far off.

The legislative and presidential elections did not provide us with great satisfaction, despite the dedicated devotion of tens of thousands of militants.

But the seed had been planted. And the rest had to be left to the inalterable force of life. And everyone knows that the seeds which grow slowly often produce the largest and most vigorous trees.

The UPV, which was born in the opposition, had to grow in the opposition. It has been spared no blows thus far. We are proud of that for one does not waste energy on adversaries which are unimportant. No one wages battle against a nothing.

Allow me to render homage to all the comrades who have been unjustly persecuted. In their ordeals and their tears, their sweat and sometimes blood, they are building. May they live in the structure born of their efforts.

The UPV succeeded in the competitive elections which were conceived, forged and held to eliminate it.

But beyond the elections, what is the meaning of the UPV? Is it ready to play an historic role or will it content itself with savoring the meager gains on this capital won in the course of struggle? This is a serious question to which this congress must provide a clear and understandable response.

What I can guarantee at the outset is that the best militants in the UPV do not regard it as a ladder for climbing to the upper levels of the state, to gain access to the avenues of power, but above all as a tool for the qualitative transformation of our society.

Along that path, the regime can be an exceptional tool, among others.

Many of our compatriots and foreign observers have already wondered whether the UPV, so soon after birth, will change already into something else. Those who are worried about the UPV and who are of good faith often see only the surface of things. They fail to go deeper to understand the underlying direction which would reveal the adamant and inalterable path toward the simple but vital goal: democracy, unity, socialism. The profound current in the UPV is a single one and remains the same even if the waves and the trough between them on the surface change here or there.

Our fatherland, Upper Volta, remains a vast quarry calling to the builders. The problems are acute and painful, for the majority in particular. Some are rooted in an ecology imposed upon us. Others look to distant or more recent history, and yet other concepts come to us from abroad or have to do with the quality of our citizens. Our country, like the UPV, has been dealt blows. But as the African proverb says, the worst ailment of man is man himself. However, the best remedy for man is again man himself.

The curative will not come to us from outside. It is in the inexhaustible resources of our own vital energy, our own imagination, that we must seek it.

A landlocked country without obvious mining resources, lacking energy sources and without an industrial processing industry--where can we turn, if not first of all toward ourselves? This is what our ancestors have always done. Between the natural drought and the financial drought of inflation, our economy is navigating the grey waters of survival. Only the citizen of Upper Volta, and, in particular, the worker, can meet this challenge by reproducing the miracle of creation by production. This is why the UPV has in its strategy, since the very beginning, shifted the peasant from his peripheral position toward the center of the system.

But we are well aware that the peasant cannot manage by himself. This is why the priority political task for our generation is to mobilize allies around him, to establish a historic bloc in which the intellectuals, the urban workers, the craftsmen, and, why not, the petit bourgeois will devote themselves to a program of collective change, the guidelines for which are already set forth in the platform program proposed to this congress.

In fact, this is also one of the innovations contributed by the UPV in a country in which certain parties have sometimes held national congresses without discussing any document pertaining to guidelines. Now even a blind man, and particularly he, needs a cane.

But the circus or the arena does not require maturely thought-out and long-term proposals: all that is needed is pantomime or gladiators. But when a number of parties engage in these laughable games, then the African proverb proves true: "When many elephants fight, it is the grass under their feet which suffers the most." Our laboring people, patient and proud, who wait and who hope, are that grass.

I know that these few words of introduction to the congress will somewhat disappoint those who came here to hear first of all the major statement on the guidelines planned for the UPV. But I cannot prejudge the decisions which will be made in full sovereignty at our session. What I can predict here and now is that the UPV has not met to destroy itself, but in order to grow. The UPV will do this by drawing the weapons from its past for analysis and for action. This congress is the congress of union for public salvation. Our openness to all is total, but we are selective, addressing

ourselves above all to the patriots determined to change in order to survive, to live, to live better.

But no phase of this bipolar congress should be sacrificed to the other.

It is in all honesty that the party must control itself, tighten the bolt, correct its heading, and perhaps undertake a certain "change of oil," acquiring an engine with greater power in order to pursue the same path established at the historic Ouagadougou conference two years ago.

Our ambition is great. We are not ~~se~~ ~~curian~~, but we are progressive. In linking the union with progress, we are sure at the same time of linking the UPV program with the overall program for our country.

Honorable representative of the president of the republic:

I wish the UPV good luck at this juncture on its path.

I would ask that you follow our progress closely in the coming days, for the path along which we modestly embarked a short time ago is turning gradually right here toward the boulevard of the Third Republic.

For union, for progress, for Upper Volta, the UPV is ready to make any sacrifice.

If the congress so decides, the UPV will make the changes necessary within itself in order to join with other patriots in making the projection of our beloved country the greater.

Long live the UPV!

Long live the union for change and for public salvation!

Long live international cooperation!

Comrades, I salute you.

Address by Joseph Ouedraogo

UPV comrades:

Today, Sunday, 4 November 1979, is a great day! On this day, your congress has become a tribune for launching vibrant appeals to all the Upper Voltans who still remember what patriotism is! UPV comrades, greetings and honor to you all! Greetings and honor to your militants and your masses!

It is not without profound emotion, sincere emotion, that I speak to you from this rostrum, on behalf of the Rejection Front. The minutes and the seconds we have been together here are heavily charged with history, the

history which our grandchildren will recount to their offspring proudly in the future, the history with which the children and the young people of today are already imbued, in unison with us, because they are the eye-witnesses and the main actors.

In fact, if one wanted to know where the authentic sons and daughters of Upper Volta are assembled today, those who want to forge national unity for the rehabilitation and the safety of Upper Volta, the evidence is blindingly obvious. You see here this crowded and enthusiastic gathering in this hall, with so many men, women, young people and older citizens!

Thus anyone, a citizen of Upper Volta or not, anyone would know that it is right here, in the House of the People in Ouagadougou, that the authentic sons and daughters of Upper Volta are assembled, those who want the safety of the nation, through national and patriotic unity! And so, comrades, honor and immortality to the national unity we are in the process of building!

The history we are in the process of building we will build with courage, ardor, boldness and sincerity, those virtues which for all time have been inherent in our people and which are thus Upper Voltan par excellence and by definition.

Indeed as we know there are citizens who refuse to recognize this. There are citizens for whom the mention of these virtues is a fetishistic rite designed to lull our masses with the stupid vanity of pedantic, hollow and ridiculous eloquence. These Upper Voltans want to keep the people under control like an irresponsible adolescent. These Upper Voltans prosper solely thanks to the obscurantism which engulfs the people. They sustain the ignorance of the people with care, instead of combating it.

Thus whenever the winds of history blow fateful hurricanes into the skies of Upper Volta to advance our people to a decisive qualitative state, these citizens have had to launch dark and obscure forces to reduce the national hopes to nothing. Thus, since 1945, our people have been betrayed a thousand times, heaped with indignities, sated with frustration and surfeited with humiliation!

Opposite these individuals, there were the best sons and daughters of this country. These sons and daughters waged a bitter struggle. At a given moment, thanks to their tenacity, Upper Volta finally joined the pan-African trend and the noble ideas of the African Democratic Rally.

Let us honestly do justice to the RDA.

For a long time it embodied the profound legitimate aspirations of the African people. For a long time it was the guide and the torch of the liberation struggle of the peoples of Africa. For a long time it bore high the hopes of the African peoples, with a clear and prophetic vision of the era in which we are living today. It was thanks to that vision

that the African nations are able today to congratulate themselves, to rely on elite groups trained in the schools of the mother country and capable of legitimately taking up their national responsibilities today. Comrades, Africa owes the RDA a debt of tremendous gratitude. To the men of the RDA such as Daniel Ouezzin Coulibaly, Africa owes an immeasurable debt. The history of the RDA, like the entire history of man and his undertakings, has had its epic and exalted moments, as well as its moments of doubt and confusion. In any case, no epic, however grandiose and marvelous, has ended in such a firm and final conclusion! For us in the RDA Rejection Front of Upper Volta, it was precisely because even the symbolism of the RDA emblem linked with imposing mass of the elephant was not enough to safeguard the ideals of the RDA, which in fact were universal ideas, that we decided to put a final end to the saga of the RDA, insofar as we are concerned.

Through the fault of the RDA, the last elections in 1978 plunged the people of Upper Volta into confusion and doubt. Never have elections provoked such division, such hatred, such passion, such serious danger to our country.

It is because it was necessary to react against this state of affairs that, abandoning our former concepts, we in the Rejection Front and you in the UPV have firmly adopted the decision to undertake an effort to unify for national salvation.

Well then, at the beginning of this month of November 1979, we see that heaven itself has joined us and favors our noble plan. Heaven itself, favoring our magnificent undertaking, is offering us encouraging prospects, forcing all Upper Voltans to join in celebration as of the first day of this month.

On 1 November, all the Moslems in Upper Volta, irrespective of sect, celebrated Aid El Kebir, the feast of pardon, sacrifice and safety!

On 1 November, all the Christians in Upper Volta, irrespective of denomination, celebrated the feast of All Saints, of the elect of God, of redemption accomplished, of the promised salvation!

On 1 November, Upper Volta and all its citizens, without distinction as to ethnic group or political affiliation, celebrated Upper Voltan Armed Forces Day, the holiday of this elite national body, if ever such existed, an elite corps whose most singular and generous mission is to guarantee the safety of the nation and the salvation of the fatherland in the event of foreign danger!

And on 1 November, the day of the Tabaski, was also the day of the kipsa, a traditional ceremony celebrated annually by some animists in Upper Volta in honor of the creator of their ancestors.

Ancestors, forgiveness, redemption, salvation, nation, tradition, faith, fatherland, union and unity! Comrades, could one hope for more marvelous auspices for the holding of a congress such as ours, a congress which embodies the ambitions which imbue us, a congress which seeks to be the congress of unity for national salvation.

Yes, comrades, you have understood me well! I am no longer saying "your" congress. I am clearly and plainly saying "our" congress, for the Rejection Front exists, because it refused to sin against the spirit! The Rejection Front exists because it refused to sin against the light! The Rejection Front exists because it chose the people and the fatherland over oligarchy! Thus the Rejection Front is in its natural and essential element in any gathering of patriots, dedicated and committed, at the cost of blood or life, to the rehabilitation, the salvation and the honor of the Upper Volta fatherland.

Comrades, this assembly has been convoked here by you, the Volta Progressive Union! This assembly is being held here, swelled by us, the Rejection Front!

This assembly is being held here, larger and more formidable still thanks to certain of our independent friends and members of the PRA! And this assembly is being held here, supported by the good wishes for full success from our friends in the UNDD, our faithful partners in a courageous and adamant opposition to a government which is leading Upper Volta toward total collapse and loss! Vast sectors of the people of Upper Volta are following us, have confidence in us, and have given us a mandate to establish and direct the course of their destiny. The last elections prove, through all the votes cast, that we are the true elected representatives and that the team governing us today does not enjoy the confidence and the love of the people to the extent that we do!

Therefore we greet you in the UPV as brothers, with open arms and a pure heart and sincere soul, with the same eternal faith in the fate of Upper Volta that imbues you. This congress of yours becomes ours, the congress of all of us, and we are all very proud of it! Also I wish misfortune upon those who have mastered the art of releasing dark and catastrophic forces! In maturity we have mastered the art of controlling this hurricane which no demonic force can reduce to nothing! And history, comrades, will judge us favorably, for history today, on this Sunday, 4 November 1979, is those of us who are in the process of making it.

Moreover, it is well to remember that our ambitions do not date from today or even the last elections in 1978. Today we are but at the end, the logical conclusion of an inexorable process begun at the dawning of the political freedoms wrested by the people from the hands of a decadent colonialism.

The majority of you, leaders of the UPV, prepared yourselves studiously at your desks in the higher schools in Africa and the mother country, all

the while active in your students' organizations, for the responsibilities which would naturally fall to you. The rest of us, already entrenched in African territory, had already leapt into the breach, stubbornly maintaining the maximal line of the Front. We made the workers of Upper Volta aware of their human condition, organizing the first trade union. We awakened the soul of the national youth, by organizing the first militant youth movement. The lack of enough enlightened elite personnel forced us to move to the line of political combat. The ignorance of the masses and the obscurantism in which they were cynically maintained exasperated us as much as the cynicism of the colonials who exploited them by deceiving some of their sons. Thus it was clear from the beginning that the political struggles among citizens of Upper Volta would be reflected in terms of political concepts and goals. It is not just or correct to say that there was never any question of ideology or political platform. To want the establishment of democracy deriving from integral respect for the rights of man was already an ideology. To decide to devote ourselves to the political education of the masses, against wind and tide, so that they could one day enjoy the responsibilities democracy presumes was already a platform. Now then, this platform was pursued with patience and method, and the proof of this is that the people who learned and matured and asserted themselves without the knowledge of those who wanted to keep them always in subjection were able, when the time came, to rise up and say "no" to their false protectors. If the Rejection Front has rallied the RDA, it is because the teachings of the leaders of the Rejection Front, their political integrity, their courage, succeeded in the end in educating the people and enabling them to rise up to reject the bit cutting into their mouths!

This explains why they gave me, Joseph Ouedraogo, this terrible and lying reputation as a muddler, smasher, destroyer, a repeated and unreformed "no-sayer," an impenitent saboteur. This reputation, instead of alienating me from the people, opened the eyes of the people in the end! All I broke was the chains of their enslavement due to ignorance.

Also, thanks to the people, I can make this statement out loud here today: I and my companions and my friends always sowed confusion in any political organization in which the leaders wanted calm in order to enrich themselves and to wallow in vain honors at the expense of the people. I with my companions and my friends always destroyed any mafia of private egotism with no main and leading concerns than to exploit the people and the rural masses shamefully!

I and my friends and companions always sabotaged the plot being contrived against the people. We said always no, no and again no, when the venal, corrupt and shady politicians heaped shameful lies on the people and the rural masses in order to protect their unconfessable interests. And these companions, these friends of whom I speak and who, with their brothers in the Rejection Front, watched over the higher interests of the people and rural masses--you comrades, you of the UPV, are among them! Do you understand now why, after our meetings in preparation for this congress, a raging

campaign was launched with feverish activity for the purpose of causing our congress to fail, our congress and this fateful moment. Letters were even sent urging that we be prohibited from holding this congress! Indeed, yes! There are those who become illiterate when it comes to reading the constitution and the laws of the republic! Happily for Upper Volta, this is not the case with us. And so we are here to establish the Voltan Progressive Front!

It is a front because when it comes to struggle, when it is a question of battle, when it is a matter of winning, only a front will suffice! Now what is at issue is a decisive battle, the battle for the rehabilitation of Upper Volta, the decisive battle for the survival of a democratic Upper Volta.

A front which does not advance either retreats or is overrun and destroyed. It cannot triumph. Now we must triumph. Thus the elements making up this front must be progressive men and women. The fear of new and progressive ideas dates from the era of dinosaurs, of the cave man. Fantasy in theoretical and utopian concepts has no place any longer in serious soldiers who want to win. We have an Upper Voltan ethic. We have an African philosophy. We have a genius native to our people. We have a humanism well adapted to us which has passed the test and is adapted to our country! Our socialism will be neither materialistic nor atheistic. Our progressivism will be socialist. We do not want a pitiless jungle in Upper Volta. We want a civilization conceived by men and implemented by equal men in justice and equity.

For we are Upper Voltans and assuredly we are very proud of it. Our name begins with the letter V, as in victory! As Upper Voltans our goals are clear and specific in our legitimate aspirations.

It is known for example that our national Upper Voltan army cultivates the sense of military morality and ethics to a very high degree, condemning it to remain under all circumstances the great silent force. As a result it is slandered, and its honor defamed, its dignity trampled upon. Prior to the 1978 elections, a deliberate effort was made to lead the people to believe that the Upper Voltan army was not honest and sincere in its determination to return to the barracks and to leave the political regime to the civilians and the decision to the sovereign people. During the election, our officers and soldiers were represented as bloody barbarians ready to annihilate, in a total massacre, any group which the sovereign people and commander of our armed forces would invest with the responsibility of directing their destiny. Still today, the people are led to believe that the armed forces of Upper Volta are still governing the country and that their bayonets hang like the sword of Damocles over the people, despite their insistence on free exercise of their constitutional rights and duties.

For example, installed on an absolutely unconstitutional basis, the government can only survive by constantly violating the constitution. The ministers and members of the presidential majority flout the laws of the republic on a constant and daily basis. One no longer knows if the

president of the parliament is in the legislative or the executive branch. Untimely intervention and confusion are total. We no longer have a chief of state in accordance with the constitution, which dictates his neutrality. He appears to be the hostage of the least representative elements in the nation. He seems to be the prisoner of the politicians who are most repellent to the people. And this is why, to cap this situation, the politicians without a popular following want to exhume a cadaver, that of the MNR [National Movement for Renewal], which the people had buried for good.

Meanwhile, is it the opposition which is responsible for the nagging social injustices which the trade unions denounce so loudly? Is it the opposition which is responsible for the bewildering ineptitude which led to the university crisis?

Meanwhile, we do not even have any diplomacy but that of dishonorable mendicancy, wooden bowl held out in a trembling hand. With this impoverished and undignified diplomacy, we are even violating the constitution of the republic which dictates the secular nature of the Upper Volta state as the most certain guarantee of freedom of conscience in a country with multiple religions, in which the rivalry among sects and denominations within each religion could become the source of serious threats to national harmony. Obviously, there seems to be hardly any familiarity with methods of government other than those which were tested in the colonial wars and in the colonial countries--those which involve dividing in order to conquer!

Our hearts fill with hatred against everything which violates justice, equity, democracy, the rights of man and the dignity and the honor of the Upper Volta people.

We want it to be very clear that the time has finally come for a merciful amnesty, absolution of all those sentenced by the special courts. Frankly speaking, what did they do that was so abominable and blameworthy which has not been outdone by their successors a thousand and one times in the past 14 years, in all impertinence and impunity, with the tolerance, cooperation and protection of the highest state authority?

It is simply immoral to utilize for oneself political hostages of this sort, as key players in a game of division, with a view to remaining in power, while around one misappropriation has become the morality of the government. Here too, it must be understood that the people are mature, and that they have now mastered the art of measuring and judging the heartbeat and respiration of those who preach concord and unity, but only from the tips of their tongues and for the benefit of their hearers.

Thus comrades national unity, the only unity which serves the salvation of Upper Volta, is that which we are in the process of forging. We are conscious political beings. We are responsible statesmen. We would be committing an unforgivable crime against the fatherland if we were to allow

ourselves the luxury of failing. Thus we explain, we reassure, we safeguard the ethnic groups of Upper Volta, so magnificent, so admirable in their dazzling diversity which is the splendor of our beloved Upper Volta. For valiant hearts, nothing is impossible. Let us prove to the entire world, to all of Africa, that Upper Volta is the fatherland of valiant hearts!

We have admirable cadres. We have men overflowing with knowledge and capability. We have as our ancestral virtues courage, determination and a sense of dignity and serious-mindedness.

Let our peasant masses cease to be the lowly troop of sheep bleating miserably behind faithless, lawless politicians leading them to bankruptcy and national disaster. We no longer want to see classes of 80 students seated on the bare ground, as we did this last school year in Tikare, in the North Department, while their deputy principal promenaded at a great rate, ostentatious and all dressed up, all over the world! We are here so that irresponsibility in Upper Volta will cease and disappear forever! We are here so that in the future, the fate and the destiny of our courageous people and our beautiful country will not be decided or dictated in the capitals of our neighboring and partner states, but here in Upper Volta, in our land, on our territory, by our peasants, tradesmen, workers, in a word, our entire people!

I could not conclude this address without interjecting a minor personal note for your consideration. I, Joseph Ouedraogo, am a veteran of the long march of the Upper Voltan people toward their liberation and dignity. In this room, there are companions of mine who are veterans like me. Allow me, without false modesty, to voice my happiness and pride in these veterans, my faithful companions, who with me in the groups in which we have served have held high and firm the torch of hope which burns and glows still today with the same brilliance. The fuel we have added to this torch so that the flame will never go out is called quite simply truth! Thanks to the truth, it has finally been possible to build a solid bridge of confidence between the generation of the veterans and the generation taking over, which will in its turn one day, as another generation of veterans, surrender the torch to those who will take over from them!

But today these hopes are a thing of the past. Here and now, that bridge has ceased to be needed. Right here today our will, our generosity, our sacrifice, our nobility of soul, our common faith in our common destiny, in a word our patriotism, have become granite blocks filling forever the bottomless, gaping chasm from the opposite sides of which the young people and the veterans attacked each other bitterly while the people lay prostrate in poverty and neglect.

A wise proverb in our land tells us that when the river reaches the mountain, it has reached its end. The Voltan Progressive Front is the mountain. The river of failure, cowardice, betrayal has reached the mountain. If it

becomes a lake instead of disappearing underground, we swear that we will drain it dry.

Let the vast plain of national unity spread before us then today, immense and majestic like our native savannah, for in these beautiful surroundings, the Voltan Progressive Front will build a new Upper Volta, a beautiful Upper Volta, a radiant Upper Volta. Shout then with me, enthusiastically and three times over:

Long live the FPV! Long live the FPV! Long live the FPV!

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AID, ECONOMIC SITUATION OF MOBUTU GOVERNMENT DESCRIBED

London WEST AFRICA in English 3 Dec 79 pp 2224-2225

[Article: "The World Comes to Mobutu's Aid"]

[Text] CAUGHT in the destructive logic of his power, President Mobutu has very ably sought help from international institutions and powers. Last week Zaire's creditors met to discuss the rescheduling of Zaire's debts, consider new loans (dependent to a large extent on the Zaire government's will to abide by its letter of intent to the IMF), and to assess the progress of the Mobutu Plan which is aimed at the regeneration of Zaire's economy.

Already, all sorts of palliatives have been promised. They were also promised almost exactly two years ago when the President announced his Mobutu Plan for the economic revival of Zaire. In that speech he castigated the bourgeoisie for their corruption — *le mal zaïrois*. The Plan amounted to a reversal of the various Zairianisations in 1973. Transport infrastructure was to be developed and agriculture to be assisted. Meanwhile Zaire's creditworthiness remains more pitiful than ever. The IMF has been called in and has forced upon the government certain stringent measures. The most significant of these has been the devaluation in a few abrupt stages of the zaire by almost 100 per cent. The road for the President and the IMF has not been easy. It was only in late July that President Mobutu signed the letter of intent which had to be handed to the Director of the Fund. In that letter, Zaire asked for a standby loan of 118 SDRs.* It went on: "Our primary object in our fiscal policy will be to reduce the dependence on banking finances for government expenditure. This should be reduced from 528m.

zaïres in 1978 to 350m. zaïres in 1979, by reducing State expenses and increasing budget revenue." There were several other "intentions": Government receipts should reach 2,080m. zaïres in 1979, an increase of 185 per cent. This will be achieved through the improvement of the tax system, the abolition of tax exemptions, apart from those included in the Investment Code, the elimination of all fiscal fraud and better collection of taxes. The Customs Office, recently formed, has undergone considerable improvement, the letter notes, because of the help of foreign experts (imposed by the IMF and under Belgian supervision). The President also intends to review the contribution to the State coffers of GECAMINES, the state mining company, nationalised in 1966 and successor to the Union Minière empire. Whereas it only supplied 100m. zaïres in 1978, it is intended that its contribution should reach 646m. zaïres in 1979.

Expenditure will normally be limited to the payment of salaries and the Public Debt. All other expenses will be approved by a delegated authority who will be an expert from the UN Development Programme. Until December 31, 1980 all salaries will be frozen. The State will also cease to use its funds to supplement the losses of parastatal companies. Budget restrictions should be aimed at reinforcing the credit policy, the letter says. Not only should that improve the bank credit system, but it will also help control inflation. "Taking into account the surplus in liquidity which characterises Zaire's banking regime, the authorities of

the country request the banks not to exceed the volume of their reserves, currently fixed at 25 per cent of capital."

The letter agrees to the notion that the zaire must be devalued at intervals decided after consultation with the IMF in order to improve the country's trading position. The letter also agrees to a limitation on foreign borrowing, given the present magnitude of the foreign debt of Zaire. No loan should exceed 100m. SDRs. "Overdue payments of the foreign debt are currently calculated (July, 1979) at 950m. SDRs; Zaire commits itself to reducing them by 50m. SDRs in 1979 and 100m. in 1980."

There is a final important clause: "Assuming that the GECAMINES exports will increase by 11 per cent, to reach 1,426m. SDRs in 1979, that copper production will reach 350,000 tonnes and that the volume of cobalt exports will exceed 12,000 tonnes, the Zaire authorities will have to ensure the repatriation of all the export earnings of GECAMINES, SOZACOM and all their subsidiaries. This repatriation will be effected through the Banque du Zaire which will be responsible for the relocation of the revenue."

Under many circumstances one would imagine that the measures prescribed by the IMF to the President would bring about some improvement. Their effect is a double one. The devaluation has torn a massive hole in the already flimsy pockets of the farmer and the urban populace. This is at a time when Bas-Zaïre has had catastrophic agricultural results. This area is the main supplier of agricultural produce in the Kinshasa markets and there have been reports of famine in the region. It is currently estimated that 42 per cent of the children in Kinshasa suffer from malnutrition. Hunger always raises the spectre of violence.

Apart from showpiece farms, the lot of the agrarian population — that is the massive majority — has shown no improvement. Taxes are heavy, transport, in spite of promises for improvement, remains abysmal, leaving the farmer stuck in his locality and prey to the trader. Hence the gap between producer prices and the prices in the urban markets has always been large. The incentive does not exist for the farmer.

The situation is such as present in Zaire that data are either unavailable or unpublished. However, production of food crops in relation to demand has been in constant, and sometimes drastic decline.

For example, one calculation made in 1972 of imports of food products as a percentage of the national food crops was 1 per cent in 1958, 23 per cent in 1968 and 42 per cent in 1972. Imports of grain rose from 88,500 tons in 1970 to 309,500 tons in 1976. Meanwhile the indications are that production has either remained constant or has declined, while demand continues to rise.

The abuse of imported food, much of which is supplied by the US under its law PL 480 through USAID, has become one of the characteristics of the regime. Corruption is identified generally, and by President Mobutu himself, as one of the major problems. There have been years when rough estimations have suggested that up to half of the public revenue somehow disappears from the official circuit.

It is the implicit aim of the IMF to reduce this corruption. The former head of the IMF mission in Kinshasa, Mr. Erwin Blumenthal, who resigned in late July, went some way towards this at the beginning of the year by issuing a list of 50 companies which would not be given any more bank credits. As it happened, the companies belonged to some of the most privileged members of the elite.

Corruption is therefore a structural fact. To change it would entail changing the present make-up of the State and the way in which power is exercised and devolved.

Unfortunately the IMF, and Zaire's creditors, are throwing in "good money after the bad". The bitter economic pill for what is fundamentally now a political sickness is of little use. It seems to be beyond the comprehension of those who seek to drag Zaire out of its economic mess that the granting of money is not the problem. Zaire can generate its own revenue for development. It is the political context in which the decisions for the disbursement of money are made that is the issue. And here is no way they can tell the President of Zaire — and they have shown no sign of doing so — to alter his entire system of government. It would mean his downfall.

It has been Mobutu's great success as a politician, at a time when he is totally discredited inside his own country, and a manifest failure economically, that he has made himself appear indispensable to foreigners. An illusion has blocked the imagination of the policy makers of the major western powers. Every indication

points to the official Western policy of identifying with Mobutu that man and the President rather than with Zaire and its people. Whether it is out of miscalculation or manipulation, it could backfire seriously. Have they lost the goodwill of the population? Even a liberal supply of food is not good enough when the large proportion of the population sees it diverted or put on the market at extortionate prices. To suggest that chaos and communism will emerge out of the departure of the present regime is superficial. Corruption on a massive scale has its own efficiency, anyway. But in Zaire, it is not the people who must go, but the structure which must change.

CSO: 4420

EDITORIAL COMMENT, OPINION REPORTED

Anti-British Feeling

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Nov 79 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

LAST week, the Security Council of the United Nations called on "the responsible authority" in Rhodesia to pay compensation to Zambia for the damage done to her bridges by the rebels.

The responsible authority is Britain; but if their record of duplicity, sheer bloody-mindedness and downright meanness is anything to go by, Zambia can expect little help from the British.

For sacrificing her economic development to help subdue the racist regime since 1966, Zambia asked Britain for aid. What she received has been described by one cabinet minister as a "token" or words to that effect.

Certainly, Britain has not been entirely willing to help Zambia overcome the problems brought

about by her own lily-livered handling of the Rhodesian problem. She has always wanted Zambia to capitulate, to "accept reality", a euphemism for acceptance of the status quo. Even when Muzorewa came to power in the rigged elections last April, the British wanted Zambia to recognise his puppet clique.

Today, Zambia's economic problems have been compounded by the destruction of vital elements of her transportation network. Repair work is going to cost millions of Kwacha.

The people of Zambia will rise to the occasion; since UDI they have made sacrifice after sacrifice in the name of their motherland. No sacrifice has been too high for them.

But in the midst of all this sacrifice, it should never be forgotten that the villain of the piece is Britain.

At the United Nations, in the Commonwealth, in the Non-Aligned Movement, at every conceivable world forum, Zambia should not let the entire world forget what Britain has done to her in the name of "kith and kin".

Britain has brought Zambians to the verge of hatred for all white people, as President Kaunda said a few days ago. It is Britain which has sowed the seeds of this half-hatred.

When Zambians demonstrate in support of their President and bear posters with messages such as "the only good white man is a dead white man", they should not be understood to be anti-white.

Their sentiments are a result of a deeply-felt anger with the British government's attitude towards their suffering, towards the sacrifices they have made on behalf of all mankind. White people in Zambia should not feel that there is an anti-white atmosphere in the

country at the moment. The Western Press has tried to portray Zambia in this light, but this is just another fictitious anti-Zambian invention.

What Zambians feel and feel deeply is an anti-British government feeling. That will take a long time to dispel.

El Salvador Kidnapping

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Dec 79 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

MOST Zambians will probably remember El Salvador as one of the few countries in the world to go to war with its neighbour over a football match.

Otherwise, little is known in these parts about El Salvador, a Central American republic whose rightwing president, Carlos Humberto Romero, was overthrown last October.

The new progressive government in San Salvador (the capital) has announced that it is breaking off diplomatic relations with South Africa because of its apartheid policies.

Unfortunately, the announcement comes hot on the heels of the kidnapping of the apartheid ambassador, allegedly by a group of leftwing radicals. Zambia is, however, more concerned with the diplomatic bust-up.

Every time a country decides to break off relations with the Pretoria racists, it is enhancing the future of mankind, even by a millimetre. It is helping to purify the very air which we breathe.

For apartheid has polluted the world and threatens to continue to do so as disastrously as the chemicals which the developed countries are pumping into the sea and killing fish and other marine life.

El Salvador may be a small country, thousands of kilometres from the shores of Africa, but in breaking off with apartheid, it is showing a stout-heartedness that many Africans will admire.

What the future holds for southern Africa is what has always concerned President Kaunda, in view of the military might and the

evil designs of the South African regime.

An explosion can hardly be avoided if the West allows Pretoria to continue on its present course.

The "constellation" plan, which President Kaunda spoke of only the other day, is a recipe for a bloodbath in this region. No self-respecting country should allow itself to be sucked into an alliance with such an evil regime.

South Africa is not offering the carrot and the stick; it is offering the carrot and a grenade with the pin removed. Any country which accepts the plan is signing its own death warrant.

The West has not helped in neutralising or minimising the menace that South Africa constitutes to all the countries of southern Africa.

If anything, it has aided and abetted the Boers, even in the blowing up of Zambian bridges and the cold-blooded murder of its innocent citizens.

South Africa needs to be isolated by the entire world community. No

action against the Boers is too drastic if it can help them to abandon their evil ways.

In that, little El Salvador is setting a fine example for the rest of those countries which still love the apartheid regime.

UN Women's Conference

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Dec 79 p 1

[Text] Zambia will this week host, for the first time, a UN-sponsored African regional conference on the integration of women in development.

The conference has been rated so highly that none other than President Kaunda himself is expected to officially open it at Mulungushi Hall this morning, despite the war situation.

That gesture in itself underlines the great importance Zambia attaches to the role of women in almost every aspect of her development.

The record of achievement by her women has been spectacular. As a nation Zambia naturally owes a big debt to her women. They were right in the front of the fight during the struggle for our independence.

In the difficult and bitter times over the past year it is the women who have had to battle with the shortages of essential commodities.

African women have always had a heavy load of work. Now new challenges are being put in their way as new societies are being forged under the impact of increasing technology and education.

One of their major challenges is to break out of the subservient role that they have been expected to adopt. All over the world women want what is termed "liberation." We may ask: Liberation from what?

In Zambia the Party and its Government have opened up every opportunity for women. This has been evident from the highest posts in politics and commerce to the vital tasks of nurses and teachers.

Even now laws are being examined to protect women from some of the harsher aspects of our traditional values--the most obvious one being the treatment of our widows.

While there must be equal opportunity of education and work for women, their primary role is and always will be motherhood. That task is, in itself, a daunting one. It places women right at the pinnacle of power.

from the home they inculcate into their children the values of their societies. And isn't it a truism that stable families are the only real way to secure a stable state?

The nation is therefore a reflection of the work of women. It goes without saying that women in Zambia are fully integrated in the nation's development. Without women hardly anything else would get done.

What women in Zambia need to enhance development is unity and equality among themselves. They should unite to combat the grave sociological problems especially in the urban areas.

There women are sending their children to sell "mishanga" to make ends meet. It is also degrading for them to sell food outside taverns.

Women must not be obsessed with careers and status to forget their natural roles.

Zenophobia Discouraged

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Dec 79 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

IN the United States, shortly after the bombing of Pearl Harbour, every Japanese was suspected of being a spy.

The Americans became paranoid about all Japanese and rounded up hundreds of them into what became known as "concentration" camps.

During the Second World War, every German living in Britain was suspected of being a fifth columnist for the Third Reich.

In Israel today, every Arab is a suspected saboteur. The harassment of the mayor of a small town in the Israeli-occupied area is part of the paranoia

brought about by the war.

Also, all countries at war cannot speak truthfully of a budget, or a prices and incomes policy.

Which brings us to Zambia's present situation with the racists of Salisbury and Pretoria. This also involves the country's soured relations with Britain.

In the first place, the Party and its Government have not promoted any anti-white, let alone, anti-British campaign among the population.

There may have been talk of nationalising all British-owned companies, or levying special "contributions" from all Britons working here to pay for the repairs to

the bridges damaged by the rebels.

But the Party and its Government have no intention of heeding these hysterical calls from Zambians who may feel quite justified to make them.

Certainly, there are no plans to round up people even remotely connected with Britain, South Africa, or rebel Rhodesia.

So nobody has any reason to worry, except if they are up to any tricks. In which case, they should not expect any mercy at all.

On the economic side, Zambia continues to have a budget of sorts, she even has the courage to launch a third national development plan.

A prices-and-incomes policy has been worked with the unions.

The "bridges repair fund" is, apart from the five-per-cent-of-salary contribution from civil servants in a specified salary category, voluntary.

The response has been spectacular. Yet in other countries, every company would have been forced to pay up. And certain foreign nationals would have had their freedoms curtailed.

That is Zambia; it has a placid way of dealing with these serious problems. All that remains now is to ensure that the funds are not tampered with.

If anybody steals as much as a ngwee from them, he should be tarred, feathered and paraded through Cairo Road.

Such a betrayal of public trust would be intolerable.

In this regard the Cabinet Office statement on the procedure for the receiving of donations to the fund is most welcome.

CSO: 4420

KAUNDA FORESEES CREATION OF WORLD GOVERNMENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Dec 79 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Kaunda has said that mankind is moving towards the creation of a world government following increased co-operation in many areas of human endeavour between various countries.

He said although there were wide differences among some countries, there were tangible signs that there was motivation towards the establishment of a world government at a later stage.

Dr Kaunda said this at a reception he hosted for delegates to the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) second regional conference on the integration of women in development at Mchangushi Hall.

He referred to the conference as the beginning of a nucleus towards a common world order and said it was part and parcel of the wishes of mankind to unite and forge ahead in solving problems together.

"While mankind today stands in horror of a nuclear holocaust which was due to the development of modern science and technology, these same advances could be used to improve the quality of life for man and contribute towards unity," the President said.

Dr Kaunda informed the audience which included members of the Central Committee and senior Party and Government officials that the meeting was held at a time when Zambia was faced with many shortcomings.

Earlier, secretary-general of the United Nations world conference on women, Mrs Lucille Mair, said the holding of the conference in Zambia was a testimony of the respect in which Zambia was held throughout the world.

She said during the conference, which ends on Friday, delegates would make serious discussions in order to achieve better results and help women on the continent.

Mrs Mair paid tribute to the Zambian people and urged the country to continue to

be in the "forefront of what is humane and fair."

There is lack of political will in the elimination of apartheid, a delegate from Ghana said yesterday.

Justice Amie Jigge said that the world would have long seen the end of apartheid if all nations had taken serious action against it.

Mrs Jigge said African women had a special responsibility to bring to the attention of their "white sisters" in South Africa the need for justice because the discrimination against women and the policy of apartheid were two sides of the same coin.

MINDOLO OFFERS TO RECONCILE WARRING PARTIES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Dec 79 p 5

[Text]

MINDOLO Ecumenical Foundation has offered its facilities for reconciling warring liberation movements in southern Africa after independence in those countries.

Director of the foundation, Mr Jason Mfula said over the weekend that southern Africa had seen much hatred during the struggle for independence.

He was presenting his paper on "opportunities and problems of Mindolo Ecumenical Foundation" at the adult educators seminar at Kitwe's Zambia Institute of Technology.

"In the coming ten years or so, there will still be need for reconciliation — the process of healing the wounds as it were between previously opposing political groups so that the development of these countries would not be hampered after independence.

Champion

"We see no agency better placed to champion the cause of reconciliation in this area than Mindolo," he said.

The foundation could organise study workshops and consultations to reconcile opposing camps and help foster the spirit of national unity and development.

And the south Zambia conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church has condemned rebel Rhodesia's recent attack on Zambia and supported war measures taken by President Kaunda.

The 600 delegates who met in Ndola's Kabushi township over last weekend, deplored the unprovoked and wanton attacks on Zambia and Frontline states by the minority regimes in southern Africa.

Support

The conference reiterated their support for the Party and its Government and further approved the war measures taken by President Kaunda to defend the country.

Bishop Cornelius Egbert Thomas, presiding prelate of the 17th Episcopal district, advised delegates to remain loyal to the Party and its Government during the sufferings which he described as temporary.

COMPENSATION FROM BRITISH OIL COMPANIES SOUGHT

For Sanctions-busting

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Nov 79 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA is now to claim K2,500 million compensation from 17 British oil companies for damages caused to Zambia in their sanctions-busting, Legal Affairs Minister and Attorney-General, Mr Frederick Chomba, announced in Lusaka yesterday.

He said the Government was updating its statement of claim against the British companies for their involvement in "Oilgate" and the revised document would be filed with Lusaka High Court as soon as it was ready.

In 1977, former Legal Affairs Minister and now Party Secretary-General, Mr Mainza Chona, sued the 17 companies for their involvement in a conspiracy to deprive Zambia of oil which they shipped to rebel Rhodesia in defiance of the United Nations-imposed sanctions. Zambia lost

about K750 million in this conspiracy which took place before the unilateral declaration of independence on November 11, 1965.

But since then the loss had amounted to K2,500 million.

Mr Justice Chomba said since letters of suit were sent out, the Government had filed writs of summons against all the companies to appear in court to defend themselves.

The writs are based on:

- Claim for damages arising from conspiracy in which the oil companies were involved with the illegal regime which they supplied with oil in breach of UN sanctions;
- Claim for breach of obligations imposed on the oil companies and their associates in a series of agreements negotiated in 1962 for provision of petroleum requirements to the then Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (which

Zambia inherited at the time of independence) which the companies failed to honour and starved Zambia of oil.

"The position at the moment is that we are in the process of updating the statement of claim which will be submitted before the court, to take into account the evidence that has come to light from publication of the Bingham Report on oil sanctions by the British government.

"We have gathered more evidence, but you will have to bear with me that the case is voluminous and would require enough time to go into. But staff at the ministry headquarters is limited and the people dealing with the case have other cases in addition to this one," he said.

Once the statement of claim was completed, it would be filed before the

High Court in Zambia for arbitration.

The Government had sued for K2,500 million against all the oil companies which had been broken down into four main groups, he added.

The suit, Mr Justice Chomba said had run into a snag with foreign-based companies against whom writs of summons were issued in 1977 because all of them had refused "to submit themselves to the jurisdiction of the Zambian High Court".

Zambian - based companies including Caltex (Zambia) Limited, Total (Zambia) Limited, Mobil Oil (Zambia) Limited and Shell and BP (Zambia) Limited had all responded to the writs and had appeared in court.

"We are working out a modus operandi on how to get over this problem and get the foreign companies to answer the summons," he added.

The Government was considering two alternatives against the companies. One possibility was to take them to an international court of law, the minister said.

The second was for the High Court of Zambia to enter judgment in their absence, and have the verdict registered in the countries of origin of the companies and ask their governments to prosecute them.

He added that the case for compensation against the British government, arising out of the recent bombings of bridges and killing of Zambians by rebel Rhodesian commandos would be treated separately.

Single-handed Fight

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Nov 79 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

TANGLING with the "seven ugly sisters", as the seven major oil companies of the West are sometimes called with loathing, is not a picnic.

In fact, many people who have tried, have come away with, not just their fingers burnt, but their pocket books or bank accounts in tatters as well.

When Zambia decided to take on the oil companies which helped to sustain the rebellion in the British colony of Southern Rhodesia, she knew the score.

She knew for a fact that the companies had definitely conspired to sell oil to the rebels in flagrant defiance of United Nations sanctions.

It is clear, from the revelations of the Labour government — initiated Bingham Report — that successive British governments during the same period knew of this sanctions-busting by the oil companies.

The debate continues in the UK about "oil-gate", but there is little comfort for Zambia. As

far as Britain is concerned, nobody is going to be penalised.

With Tories in power and with their traditional associations with big business, the chances of any official reparation being sanctioned are absolutely non-existent. Which leaves Zambia to fight the battle single-handed.

There is a lot of money involved here and the evidence that the oil companies acted with little regard to the legal niceties required of them under the UN resolution on the sanctions seems pretty overwhelming.

But we are playing with the "big boys" here; President Kaunda has intimated that the Government is to obtain the services of the best legal brains available in the world to present our case.

This is definitely our only chance of getting even a ngwee from the companies. Experience in the past has shown that

Zambia has been at the losing end in such suits because its case had not been meticulously prepared.

Reference can be made here to the notorious TAW case, which many people in Zambia, including those without any legal training whatsoever, thought should not have cost us so much money.

Evidently, the preparation of that case left a lot to be desired; if the shoddy work that went into it is repeated in the "oil-gate" case, then heaven help us.

There is no doubt that the international community in general sympathises with our cause. We were taken to the cleaners by the "ugly sisters" and we deserve some compensation.

None the less, our victory depends finally on the calibre of the people who will be hired to present our case. The law is an ass, as they say — and asses are totally unpredictable.

LISULO REPORTS ON EUROPE TOUR

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Nov 79 p 5

[Text]

PRIME Minister, Mr Daniel Lisulo warned yesterday that 300 tractors and combine-harvesters awaiting shipment from Romania would become white elephants if they were not properly maintained.

Mr Lisulo said to beat the problem the country needed the right personnel and proper facilities for their maintenance.

Speaking at Lusaka International Airport when he arrived from a ten-day visit to Romania, Mr Lisulo said the 300 tractors and combine-harvesters would be ready soon for delivery to Zambia.

"Before they come, we must have the facilities and personnel, otherwise they will remain white elephants. It is a matter of time before the tractors come," he said.

He said another reason why the tractors had not yet been shipped to Zambia was that of documentation formalities.

Mr Lisulo and his delegation attended the congress of the Romanian Communist Party in Bucharest at which President Nicolae Ceausescu was re-elected secretary-general of the party.

Mr Lisulo told a brief Press conference that the party congress in Bucharest was well organised.

The report of the secretary-general of the Romanian Congress Party was comprehensive. He spoke highly of the treatment accorded to the Zambian delegation.

"Of the 120 countries represented at the congress, there were 150 delegations and Zambia was number seven in rank. This was good," he said.

The Prime Minister said he had discussions with his counterpart on matters of mutual interest and technical co-operation.

He also had bilateral discussions with Romanian officials and accepted in principle an invitation from the Romanian government

for an official visit next year.

While in Romania, Mr Lisulo visited a tractor factory, an agricultural manufacturing factory, and a cereal plant.

Mr Lisulo said he had an opportunity to meet African students in Bucharest and most of these were undergoing technological courses.

He promised to look into the student's complaints and the problems they were facing.

Meanwhile, Chiwala Member of Parliament, Mr Eno Jura Banda has suggested that to avoid theft of examination papers, they should be kept in the custody of the police before the beginning of examinations.

He said the papers should be collected from the police on examination day by school authorities who should be accompanied to the school by a police officer who should also witness the opening of the envelopes containing the papers.

KAUNDA, DUMONT MEETING REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Nov 79 p 1

[Text]

FRENCH agronomist, Professor Rene Dumont, has called on the Government to set up an emergency food committee to supervise distribution of supplies during the war period with rebel Rhodesia.

Professor Dumont, who is leaving the country after about two months during which he assessed Zambia's economic problems, made the call when he presented his recommendations to President Kaunda at State House yesterday.

Dr Kaunda assured the French expert, who is accompanied by Mrs Marie-France Mottin, a social scientist who specialises in village organisation, that the Party and its Government would try to implement some of his recommendations.

A State House spokesman announced later that the National Planning Commission was to meet yesterday to consider the professor's blueprint.

"The professor's recommendations are both short-term and long-term. The short-term recommendations include the setting up of this committee (food). The commission will be meeting to compare what it is already

working on and Professor Dumont's recommendations," he said.

Prof. Dumont, 75, informed Dr Kaunda that when established, the food committee would ensure a steady flow of food to the people in order to ease the problems resulting from the war situation.

The agronomist expressed surprise at the gap between the rich and the poor in Zambia, the increasing inequality between the urban and rural people and the unhealthy economic and political climate in the country.

"The food committee will make quick decisions," the professor told Dr Kaunda and added:

"In my view, you need an organisation to look into all these problems."

Prof. Dumont said although it was not possible for the Government to implement everything he had suggested some of them should be looked into as quickly as possible "for the good of the country."

Dr Kaunda praised the Professor for his approach on rural development.

"Each time I want advice in the field of agriculture and development as a whole, I have asked you to come and see what we do here. The reason is clear. Your thinking on rural development has always inspired me.

"Please take it from me that we appreciate your coming. Your recommendations will certainly be interpreted into action," the President assured the French expert.

During his stay in Zambia, Prof. Dumont visited most parts of the country.

He and Mrs Mottin have bitterly attacked the Government for its lopsided development policy between rural and urban areas, warning that famine would hit the nation within a decade if Zambia failed to attack rural poverty.

The two experts have severely criticised Zambia's agricultural policy, saying it was riddled with duplicity, waste and misappropriation of funds meant for development.

New nations like Zambia, they said, should avoid capital-intensive agricultural projects carried out with Western aid. Failures of the country's agricultural policy were compounded by the lopsided investment policy by the Government in which millions of Kwacha were being poured into urban centres

ZAMOX TO BUILD NITROUS OXIDE PLANT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Nov 79 p 2

[Text]

ZAMBIA Oxygen (Zamox) is to set up a plant to manufacture nitrous oxide which the country is now importing at the cost of K200,000 per year, Commerce and Industry permanent secretary, Mr Essau Nebwe, revealed in Ndola yesterday.

Speaking on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of Zamox, Mr Nebwe said the new plant had been earmarked for implementation within the company's priority planning programme. The machinery was already on its way to Ndola and that it would be installed soon after arrival.

Nitrous oxide is extensively used in hospitals and in refrigerated transport.

Zamox is also planning to export carbon dioxide to neighbouring countries for use in the manufacture of beverages.

Mr Nebwe noted that was a tremendous increase in supply of carbon dioxide in the country following the setting up of a new recovery plant at nitrogen chemicals in Kafue.

Run by Indeco in partnership with British Oxygen International Ltd, Zamox is now the major manufacturer and supplier of industrial and medical gases in the country.

The company is also the largest dealer in electrical and gas welding equipment and accessories through its direct subsidiary, Welding Electrodes Zambia Limited.

Among some of the leading products of Zamox are Oxygen, chloride, acetylene, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, argon and hydrogen.

Mr Nebwe told his audience before presenting long service awards that in a normal year, the company's turnover was around K8 million.

Earlier, Zamox managing director, Mr Bob Lees thanked workers for their commitment and positive contribution to the company.

"The celebrations we have here today are not in honour of machinery but of the achievements of workers manning them and their loyalty to the company over the years," he said.

In a message to the company and read on his behalf by Indeco's financial director, Mrs Namukolo Sllangwa, Zimco director general Mr James Mapoma, saluted Zamox for being one of the most viable operations in the Zimco group.

PROPOSED EDUCATIONAL REFORMS DISCUSSED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Nov 79 p 5

[Text]

A CENTRAL Committee member said yesterday that the proposed educational reforms, which become effective next year, were intended to ease the burden of about 200,000 youths who leave school yearly without any prospects of getting a job.

Chairman of the Youth and Sport Sub-Committee Mr Nalumino Mundia, said the reforms would provide the youths with skills which would enable them to cope with the demands of "everyday life."

He was officially opening the sixth youth development course at the Ridgeway campus of the University of Zambia which is being financed by the Commonwealth Youth Development Programme and is being attended by participants from more than 14 Commonwealth countries.

Mr Mundia told participants that the Zambian education system threw out more than 200,000 youths every year without a prospect for jobs.

"The accumulated result is that we now have more than one million young people in the country who are unemployed," he said.

Reforms

For this reason the Party and its Government had embarked on the reforms programme which, it was hoped, would go some way in coping with the demands of the situation.

Mr Mundia told the workshop that it was necessary for educational programmes to provide the youth with the skills which would enable them to cope with the demands of "everyday life."

He said the present imbalance in the number of youths in gainful employment was mainly the result of the colonial type of education which gave emphasis to imparting white-collar skills to the young people.

The reforms, he said, were meant to be a departure from the pre-independence system.

Mr Mundia said the Party and its Government had embarked on a programme to provide a minimum of ten-years free education to every child in Zambia, although this had not been fully realised due to limited resources.

He said the new programme required vast and an

enormous investment in buildings, training of manpower and the provision of related facilities.

For this reason private schools were allowed although this appeared to be in conflict with the Party's policies of free education to all, he said.

However, private schools were only allowed to operate in conformity with the "standards attainable in Government schools" and that the fees charged were regulated by the Government to stop the exploitation of parents, Mr Mundia said.

Such schools would be abolished after the Government was able to provide a place for each child of school going age.

Addressing the participants on the role of the youth, Mr Mundia said the challenge for the young people was now to fight corruption which was on the upswing in many African countries.

Mr Mundia said the present generation of African leaders had played their part and while youths had been instrumental in defeating colonialism and imperialism.

PRESIDENT KAUNDA REASSURES BUSINESSMEN

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Nov 79 p 2

[Text]

PRESIDENT Kaunda has assured businessmen that the Party is not against their enterprises despite its condemnation of the capitalist system.

He told Lusaka Province Party leaders at Mulungushi Hall on Monday that there was no Zambian at the moment who was anywhere near what was described as a "capitalist."

The President said what the Party was against, was exploitative international capitalism which he noted was a deadly thing.

He said some of its evils were not understood by those who called themselves capitalists in Zambia.

This is the second time within a month that the President has stated that private enterprise has a role

to play during the socialist transition period to Humanism.

Dr Kaunda delivered the same assurance to businessmen last month in Choma when he opened the Southern Province Party conference.

He told the Lusaka audience that what Zambia opposed was exploitative international capitalism which was also responsible for the suffering of the masses in southern Africa.

The President stressed that the Party was powerful enough to stop those entrepreneurs who exceeded the permitted level of private enterprise.

"So run your businesses in peace and not in pieces", Dr Kaunda advised, amid laughter.

The President said Zambia was likely to experience a further shortage of essential commodities in view of the current situation prevailing in the country.

Dr Kaunda appealed to the nation to stand firm and said in the event of a crucial shortage of commodities "we will manage to plan and the situation will be overcome."

He reminded the Party leaders, who included Party Secretary-General, Mr Mainza Chona, that the enemy who in the past weeks bombed and destroyed several bridges in Zambia had struck at the time when the country's economy was getting better.

All this, Dr Kaunda pointed out, was part of the constellation plan by the West using racist South Africa to tie Zambia economically to the minority regime.

He warned that a serious situation, following the exposure of the constellation plan which aims at making South Africa the king pin with the surrounding African states including Zambia as satellite states, was developing in this part of the continent. — Zana.

PM DISCUSSES EVILS OF TRIBAL BALANCE

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 6 Dec 79 pp 1, 8

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA will be plunged into chaos and confusion if appointments are made on tribal balancing basis, Prime Minister Daniel Lisulo warned in Parliament yesterday.

Mr Lisulo also said people holding senior posts in the Party and its Government were promoted to these posts on merit.

He said this when he answered to a barrage of charges by back-benchers that there was tribal balancing in the leadership and that if not checked, the practice would result into conflicts in future.

But Mr Lisulo said he felt embarrassed that MPs were trying to divide the nation by making charges on the practice of tribalism in the leadership.

He said it was impossible for tribal balancing to succeed in a country like Zambia with 72 tribes adding that he himself believed in sectional balance of power rather than tribal.

The Prime Minister called on MPs to let people charged with exercising certain powers on behalf of the nation to do so freely.

He informed the House that when making an appointment, the Government looked at a wide spectrum of the nation to see who deserved the appointment.

He said this when he replied to a supplementary question from Mr Maxwell Sibongo (Kabwata), who wanted to know why there were no Zambians of Indian origin serving in high posts in the Party and its Government.

Mr Lisulo said only people who caught the eye of the Government were appointed. He also explained that any Zambian, naturalised or Zambian by birth could be given a high post in the Party and its Government.

And during a question and answer session, various ministries came under

criticisms from back-benchers because of their (ministries) alleged shoddy performances.

Among the ministries which were attacked were Education and Culture, Health, Agriculture and Water Development, Power, Transport and Communications, Home Affairs, Commerce, Industry and Foreign Trade and the Office of the Prime Minister.

Mr Daniel Munkombwe (Choma) charged that the Government was holding the country to ransom by failing to deliver the goods on the pretence of foreign exchange shortage.

CENTRAL PROVINCE CROP SEASON PREPARATIONS HAMPERED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Nov 79 p 5

[Text]

THE department of agriculture in Central Province has no vehicle to enable officials to check on land preparation for the next crop season.

This was confirmed in Kabwe yesterday by provincial farm management officer Mr Brian Chivunda, who said nearly all extension officers were walking due to lack of transport.

He said animal and crop specialist staff at the provincial headquarters and district agricultural officers were the worst hit.

Officers were immobile and there was nothing they could do although the ministry headquarters in Lusaka was aware of their plight.

However, he appealed to farmers not to "cry" for tractors in their effort to prepare land because the machines were not readily available in the area.

Prepared

Instead, he said, farmers must be prepared to use hoe and those who wanted to buy them should approach his department in Kabwe.

Mr Chivunda said that the whole province had five tractors from the tractor mechanisation unit and his office had requested for more, but these were difficult to come by.

He was, however, happy with reports that several farmers had come out in full support of the "lima" programme and were now busy tilling the land and planting crops.

"This is the right time for farmers to plant maize in particular as the weather forecast indicates that Central Province is likely to have normal rainfall," he said.

CSO: 4420

NAMB INSTRUCTED TO SPEED UP DELIVERIES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Dec 79 p 5

[Text]

MEMBER of the Central Committee, Mr Kapasa Makasa, has called on the National Agricultural Marketing Board to speed up the distribution of fertiliser before the roads become impassable.

Mr Makasa urged the Board to ensure that fertiliser, seeds and other farming requirements were distributed to districts before the roads are rendered impassable by heavy rains.

He said this when he visited the board headquarters in Lusaka on Tuesday to find out how the organisation was distributing seeds and fertiliser.

Earlier, Namboard general manager, Mr Daniel Luzongo, told Mr Makasa that sunflower and maize seeds have been distributed to provincial centres.

Mr Luzongo informed Mr Makasa,

who is chairman of the Rural Development sub-committee, that farmers had been advised to use compounds 'C' and 'V' fertiliser because compound 'D' was running out of stock.

Meanwhile, Zambia Horticultural Products Limited (Zamhort) is facing problems in paying farmers because many customers take long to settle their bills.

General Manager, Mr Simeon Siame, said many organisations obtained supplies from Zamhort on local purchase orders but did not settle the bills on time.

Mr Siame told Mr Makasa who visited the company on Tuesday that the delay had affected the company's liquidity which has caused a problem in paying farmers.

In reply, Mr Makasa told Mr Siame not to

lose hope over payments as there was a possibility of the concerned organisations settling them.

Mr Makasa suggested to Mr Siame that the company should involve district governors in its operations so that workers should not wait for instructions from the head office on all problems.

Mr Siame said that the company's transport problems would be eased following the order of trucks, 20 of which were already in the country.

He said when all of them arrive, the transportation of pineapples, mangoes and vegetables from distant areas will be more efficient than at present.

Meanwhile, Mazabuka district governor, Mr Franklin Malawo, on Tuesday maintained that certain expatriate commercial farmers in the district

were collaborating with rebel Rhodesian forces who had destroyed Zambian economic installations.

Reacting to a speech made by the chairman of the Commercial Farmers Bureau (CFB) Mr Dennis Garner, who denied the allegation that some white farmers in Mazabuka area harboured commandos Mr Malawo ~~said his office had~~ received reports about some farmers who apart from frustrating the Party organisation also used their farms as bases for rebel forces.

At a meeting attended by over 50 expatriate farmers in the township council chamber, Mr Garner called the allegation as a blatant lie because he did not know of any collaborators.—Zana.

CSO: 4420

MEALIE MEAL SHORTAGE REPORTED

Lusaka **TIMES OF ZAMBIA** in English 3 Dec 79 p 1

[Text] A shortage of mealie meal has hit parts of the country with the situation being described as critical in some areas because of lack of sufficient maize.

In Kitwe, the shortage of the staple food resulted in a stampede yesterday at a township grocery shop stocking a few bags which left some people injured and other items in the shop scattered.

Hundreds of residents "attacked" the shop from both the front and back doors when word spread in the Ndeke township that mealie meal had arrived at Mucno butchery, grocery and bottle store.

Managing director, Mr Samrta Mushinji, said he was forced to close the shop to save some of his items from being destroyed by customers who were fighting for the mealie meal.

He said glass panes and empty beer bottles were broken in the stampede and his workers later found a lot of blood stains when they were clearing the damaged items from the shop.

Mr Mushinji explained that he had ordered 300 bags of mealie meal, but had been supplied with only 150 bags because the millers had not enough maize to meet the demand.

"There is nothing I can do because I only sell what is supplied to me," he said.

Knocking

While Mr Mushinji was talking to a **TIMES OF ZAMBIA** reporter, customers were violently knocking at the door and hurled insults at him.

He said he had not seen such a crowd around his shop before and it was the first time that his property had been damaged.

In Livingstone, the situation was the same where the TIMES found that retailers like Annants, Nanoo's Rama's in the main shopping center and other grocery shops in Maramba, Libuyu, Linda and Dambwa townships had not a single bag of either roller or breakfast mealie meal.

Some residents, however, said mealie meal appeared briefly at NIEC Stores in the town center and a few grocery shops in the townships last Friday.

Very reliable National Milling Company sources told the TIMES that the company was operating at half its capacity for the last one month because of lack of maize.

In Ndola, chairman of the Copperbelt Millers Association, Mr Michele Merola, said the current shortage of mealie meal in the province was caused by Namboard's failure to supply millers with maize.

Mr Merola, who is technical director of Chimanga-Changa Milling Company, informed Ndola Central MP, Mr Roy Rodgers Chaiwa on Saturday that Namboard was not meeting the Copperbelt millers' demands for maize.

Mr Merola said his mill needed at least 400 bags of 90 kg every day in order to operate at full capacity and meet the high demand for the commodity.

"But sometimes we only get about 50 bags of maize and sometimes nothing at all. Currently, we are operating at about 50 percent capacity due to the shortage of maize," he said.

Mr Merola said the shortage was caused by Namboard and not by the millers as recent insinuations seemed to indicate.

Mr Chaiwa assured the management that he would pursue the matter with higher authorities to ensure a smooth supply of maize to millers.

The MP urged the milling company to ensure fair distribution of mealie meal to all retail outlets rather than feeding only certain shops or grocers.

Namboard Copperbelt manager, Mr Waddy Mulenga, explained in Ndola yesterday that thousands of tons of maize were stranded in Kasama following the blowing up of Chambeshi rail and road bridges which disrupted traffic on Tazara.

This had caused sporadic shortages of mealie meal in various parts of the country, especially the Copperbelt province where the consumption rate was higher, he said.

He was commenting on complaints from millers that Namboard was not supplying them with enough maize and that they were operating under capacity as a result.

Mr Mulenga admitted that maize supplies were not satisfactory, but added that there was no cause for panic as authorities were working out measures to ease the situation.

He said Namboard was expecting 40,000 tons of imported maize to come from Dar es Salaam before rebel commandos blew up the rail bridge across Chambeshi River.

CSO: 4420

RATIONING OF MEAL, SUGAR SALES REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Nov 79 p 2

[Text]

THE Zambia National Council of Commerce and Industry (ZNCCI) has instructed its members throughout the country to start rationing the sale of mealie meal and sugar during the rainy season so that the country does not run out of these commodities as had been the case in the past.

Announcing this in Mufulira yesterday, ZNCCI general-secretary, Mr Joseph Kosa, said because maize was off-season and the cutting of sugar had been adversely affected by heavy rains, the country could experience shortages of these commodities if preventive measures were not taken.

He said it was for this reason that his council had decided, during a meeting of businessmen on Sunday, to instruct members to ration the sale of sugar and mealie meal.

Under the order, mealie meal retailers will only be allowed to sell a single bag of the product to a family and customers will not be permitted to buy sugar in excess of their immediate requirements.

Asked what action the council would take against defaulters, Mr Kosa warned that businessmen failing to comply with the instruction risked being refused a trading licences next year.

Mr Kosa said his council fully supported the Party and its Government over the war measures declared by President Kaunda.

Attacks

He said businessmen in the country were fully aware of the economic difficulties which had beset the nation as a result of attacks on vital installations by rebel Rhodesian commandos and the unfavourable foreign exchange situation.

He described as "unwarranted attacks," a statement by Mufulira governor, Mr Ntana Chindefu that busi-

nessmen should stop criticising the Party and its Government without offering constructive suggestions. Mr Chindefu was speaking at the opening of the ZNCCI meeting.

"The governor should not look upon businessmen as though they were a bunch of ignorant children who would fail to appreciate the economic difficulties that the country is going through," Mr Kosa said. He said that his council had no quarrel with the economic policies of the Party and its Government as implied in Mr Chindefu's statement.

NORGROUP ALLAYS FEARS OF SHORTAGES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Dec 79 p 2

[Text]

INDECO's Norgroup Plastics Company in Ndola has assured its customers that it has enough raw materials to keep up production for the next 12 months.

General manager, Mr Winter Mwala, said this yesterday when he allayed fears that the company might be forced to close down because the raw materials it had ordered were stranded en route because of the rebel Rhodesian bombardment of vital bridges.

Mr Mwala said: "Our customers should be rest assured that we have enough stocks of raw materials to last another year. The bridge problem has not yet affected us."

Mr Mwala said that some of the company's raw materials already ordered from abroad

were on their way into the country.

He said: "We have some raw materials on the way here at the moment but their late arrival will not affect our production rate unless it takes a longer time than expected to have the bridges repaired".

In May this year, the company had to give its workers a one-week holiday when the factory shut down following the non-arrival of a consignment of raw materials from Dar es Salaam.

Last month, Mr Mwala announced that the company had received 350 tonnes of materials from Britain, 93 tonnes from South Africa and that 200 tonnes were expected through a loan from the British Merchant Bank.

CSO: 4420

PALABANA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE UPGRADED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Nov 79 p 5

[Text]

PALABANA Agricultural Training College is to be upgraded and the European Economic Community (EEC) will spend K1.25 million on the institution during the Third National Development Plan.

Minister of State for Agricultural and Water Development, Mr Jameson Kalaluka, announced this yesterday saying that the college would also cater for extension workers in specialised courses.

Part of the upgrading process would require the college to train dairy farmers as well as parastatal employees.

Mr Kalaluka said this when he toured the college which is about 30 kilometres east of Lusaka.

He said he expected more settlements during the TNDP and that people with the necessary agricultural knowledge would be required, especially in the dairy industry.

"We hope by the end of the plan we would have not less than 2,000 animals, heifers and bulls, to be distributed to farmers so that the dairy industry can succeed," he said.

Mr Kalaluka informed tenant farmers and college authorities that 44 animals had been bought for the institu-

tion, but there was no transport to take the animals to the college.

Warned

He urged the college to speed up work at farms and warned that if facilities for the animals were not ready, "we might hold back delivery of the animals."

The minister of state also said all farmers at the college should be involved in the "Lima programme" in addition to rearing livestock.

He said while farmers should have a lot of dairy animals, they also should grow a lot of maize not only for consumption but for feeding animals.

He drew the attention of the meeting to reports that some commercial farmers had refused to grow maize.

"We cannot afford to import maize at exorbitant prices and we will not accept blackmail from any quarters at all," he said.

He observed that the country depended a lot on commercial farmers and to get away from this reliance, he urged settler farmers at the college

to use their knowledge to the maximum and get involved actively in the agrarian revolution.

Mr Kalaluka hit out at farmers who were dodging repayment of loans to public institutions like the Agricultural Finance Company (AFC).

Repaid

He complained that even some well-to-do people had not yet repaid their loans to AFC for over three years now.

Mr Kalaluka charged that some rich people owed AFC over K100,000.

"If we do not repay the institutions which are trying to help farmers, the institutions will collapse," he warned.

In the "Lima programme," everyone was expected to benefit from AFC loans especially peasant farmers, he said.

"We do not want rich and well-to-do people to block peasant farmers from getting loans.

"In fact, peasant farmers are more honest than well to do farmers who use their

influence to get loans," he charged.

One tenant farmer complained to Mr Kalaluka that farmers from the college were neglected by APC.

He also complained of ill-treatment towards tenant farmers by APC.

The farmer called for a commission of inquiry into APC.

"We need something like the ~~Mampemba~~ commission of inquiry," he said.

Another tenant farmer, Mr Edwin Mbindawina complained of bad demarcation of land for settler farmers in the area.

He said his house and his dairy were on a neighbour's land according to the map of the area, adding that this prevented him from making improvements on the land.

CSO: 4420

PRESIDENT DIRECTS UNIVERSITY ON PROGRAMS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Nov 79 pp 1, 3

[Text]

PRESIDENT Kaunda yesterday directed the University of Zambia to base its programmes on political, economic, social and cultural, scientific and technological and defence and security.

Dr Kaunda, who is the Chancellor of the University urged its council to ensure that the department of science and technology is given enough funds to boost operations.

He said if this was not done, the "vicious circle" in which funds were shipped out of the country to pay for scientific and expatriate manpower would continue unabated.

The country needed foreign exchange and the council must look into the development of the scientific and technological fields seriously.

Addressing the university council at State House, Dr Kaunda said as the policy-making body of Unza it had tremendous tasks and responsibilities, although resources were limited.

The question of scarce resources being distributed to the five fields of human endeavour was a big problem.

Funds

The President said some measures must be taken to raise funds for the institution, however.

The council should find important engineering companies in the country which were ready to co-operate so that it could get annual shares from such institutions.

Measures should be worked out with the firms so that students could join and work with them; or be sent overseas on attachment to parent companies to acquire the necessary skills.

"The double value of such a scheme would be that funds will be raised and the development of technology will be realised," he said.

He noted that since a technological and advisory unit had already been established for the university, it should be encouraged and the scheme involving firms should just be an addition.

The President said he had been looking at firms which were doing well, "and I would quietly write to them in my capacity as chancellor so that they can give us annual contributions to programme our work."

"If we worked on these lines, we would be able to help the Government in running the university in terms of funds," he said.

Dr Kaunda praised the provice chancellor Reverend

Michael Kelly, and his team for working out a successful production unit.

He singled out the university farm which raised K29,240 from June to October this year. The technical and advisory unit raised K1,144.

On Humanism as a guide to the university line, the President said as a nation, Zambia's path was to fight exploitative international capitalism and its offshoots.

"The knowledge that you are in search of is designed to ease man's suffering and find solutions to the problems that confront him. If the knowledge does not find solutions to man's problems then it is useless," he said.

The university is poorly financed and this has resulted in it incurring an annual deficit in its budget.

Chairman of the council, Mr John Mwanakatwe said this yesterday, adding that the inadequacy of funds was the most difficult problem the institution was facing as it resulted in underpayments, late payments and piecemeal payments.

On security Mr Mwanakatwe assured the President that the whole university community supported his efforts to mobilise the people to repulse the Rhodesian aggression and safeguard the sovereignty of the country.

FARM DRIVE GETS PRIORITY IN SOUTH

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Nov 79 p 5

[Text]

PRESIDENT Kaunda's national directive of the "lima" programme is to be given top priority among Livingstone District Development Council's (DDC) projects for next year.

Addressing the last DDC meeting for this year at the Victoria Hall, Livingstone governor, Mr Mukazo Vunda, said the committee should make all possible efforts to ensure that the programme was a great success.

He said by next year, everyone would be required to have a garden in his backyard as part of the "lima" programme. The governor said he was very happy that most of the projects for this year had been completed.

"I am happy to note that much of the work for this year has been completed. However, a few projects have not been completed due to some problems beyond our control, such as money having run out," Mr Vunda said.

He told his audience, which included Livingstone regional secretary, Mr Chisanga Mpepo, women regional secretary, Mama Anna Kwenda, youth and publicity

secretary, Mr Weston Hamukoma and district secretary, Capt. Titus Kabwe, that fund for next year might not be allocated as required by the district.

The DDC therefore should work out ways and means of how to utilise whatever amount of money was allocated to complete this year's carry-overs while successfully completing next year's given projects, Mr Vunda said.

And in Monze, the area's governor, Mr Shadreck Mwimbwa, said the DDC should embark on next year's projects following the completion of last year's carry-overs.

Addressing the last DDC meeting for this year at the Monze Rural council chamber, the governor asked committee members to submit to his office as soon as possible projects they intended to embark on next year.

CSO: 4420

ZNDF REPAIRS SOME BRIDGES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Dec 79 p 1

[Text]

THE President disclosed yesterday that a number of bridges and culverts destroyed in the recent spate of attacks by rebel Rhodesian terrorists have been rebuilt by Zambia National Defence Force engineering corps.

Dr Kaunda made the revelation when he visited the construction team at the Chongwe River Bridge east of Lusaka yesterday afternoon.

The President saw the bridge destroyed by the commando and inspected the rapid construction of the new bridge across the river. The new bridge should be ready for traffic in the next 48 hours. He was accompanied by the Secretary of State and chairman of Defence and Security, Mr Grey Zulu, member of the Central Committee for Lusaka Province, Mr Pines Bulawayo and the Minister of Works, Mr Haswell Mwale.

In a brief address, Dr Kaunda told the Zambians—only engineers and workers that to see them work so efficiently and to see what they have achieved in the short time since the vicious enemy attacks was a source of great pride to him, the Party and its Government and the people of Zambia.

He told them: "You, young comrades are freedom fighters in your own right. What you are doing and have done is a continuing fight for your own freedom and for the freedom of your comrades in Rhodesia and Namibia.

CSO: 4420

DETAILS ON CONTRIBUTIONS TO REPAIR BRIDGES

Campaign Launched

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Nov 79 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIAN workers in Government and parastatals earning more than K148 a month are required to contribute five per cent towards repairing rail and road bridges damaged by Rhodesian commandos.

And those earning less may donate any amount.

The money should be contributed not later than January 31, 1980.

Companies have also been urged to donate generously but those making profit should pay K10,000.

Private companies and their employees should make similar contributions depending on their ability to pay.

This appeal was announced yesterday in Lusaka by secretary to the Cabinet, Mr Evans Willima, when he launched a Government campaign to raise funds.

He said the decision was made at a meeting of senior Government officials, chairmen of service commissions, permanent secretaries and parastatal chiefs at the Old National Assembly on Monday.

But Mr Willima said that those who contributed would have their names written down by their employers.

The contributions would be sent to the Ministry of Finance which together with the contingency planning secretariat, would keep records.

He made it clear that it would not stand in the way of the campaign already mounted by a Lusaka businessman, Mr Boston Sakala, through the Times of Zambia.

"On the contrary, our measures will enhance that campaign," he said.

Gauge feelings

Mr Willima who was with his deputy, Mr Francis Walusiku and permanent secretary for Information and Broadcasting, Mr Andrew Chitulang'oma said heads of department would gauge the feelings of their employees and take down names of those who volunteered.

Mr Willima said in a statement read to the Press that the Party and its Government had decided to mobilise local resources in order to

assist in the repairs of the bridges.

"In this regard, all officers in the Government and parastatal organisations from the level of an executive officer or those in receipt of K1,776 per annum and above, will be required to contribute five per cent of their one month gross salary," he said.

This was an important exercise for the survival of the country and at the same time it gave every Zambian an opportunity to show patriotism and love for freedom and justice by contributing.

Charity

"Since charity begins at home and God helps those who help themselves," Mr Willima said, "if Zambians put in their own effort towards the repairing of the bridges then it will be indicative to

the outside world that the country was ready and willing to help herself."

He indicated that some offers of assistance had been received from outside.

Mr Willima, who could not say how much the repairs will cost, explained that officers had already been sent to assess the extent of damage and costs.

And the "Reconstruction Fund" campaign launched in Lusaka on Tuesday gained momentum as donations poured into Times of Zambia offices in Lusaka and Ndola.

Doxiadis Associates of Lusaka donated K100. Imperial Motors and Terraplane jointly gave K100, and Central College of Commerce and Higher Education another K100.

Chairman of Curray Limited, Mr Vernon Mwaanga presented a cheque for K1,000 to the Zambia Industrial and Commercial Association (Zincom).

The Times Ndola office collected K52 towards the fund.

In Mufulira the national chamber of commerce of the Hindu Association of Zambia appealed to members to contribute generously towards the fund.

Chairman, Mr Kanoobhai Patel said the association condemned the "shameless attacks on Zambia at a time when the whole world has been looking for a peaceful solution to the Rhodesian problem."

Kitwe governor, M Joseph Musonda, appealed to Zambians to make more sacrifices in defence of the country.

Mr Musonda, who was addressing more than 10,000 people at Kaunda Square to

demonstrate their support for President Kaunda's war measures, said people must be prepared to spill more blood.

The demonstrators chanted "We want war, we want war."

In Luanshya Party members, workers and students will today hold a public demonstration.

Deductions From Salaries

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Dec 79 p 1

[Text]

THE Government has set up a special account within the Ministry of Finance through which workers' five per cent deductions and other contributions towards the repair of damaged bridges would be channelled.

A Cabinet Office spokesman who disclosed this in Lusaka yesterday said a special vote for the account had been instituted.

Clarifying the method of collecting funds, he said in terms of gathering Government revenue, the Ministry of Finance was the only responsible authority.

Lusaka-based parastatal organisations should send their contributions to the ministry which would deposit the money in the special account set up for the purpose.

At provincial centres, permanent secretaries and district secretaries at district level were the accounting officers for the fund.

"The idea is that we want all donations to be properly accounted for. All donors will be given official Government receipts and they should ask for these receipts after making their contribution," the spokesman said.

Clarified

"It is obligatory on the part of district secretaries and permanent secretaries to issue receipts to donors. The names of contributors, irrespective of how much they pay, will be published in full," the spokesman added.

He said it was important that the method of collection was clarified to avoid confusion.

The spokesman said instructions had been sent out to district secretaries and permanent secretaries, who would be required to submit weekly returns to Cabinet Office.

Apart from answering that money was properly accounted for, the returns would further help Cabinet Office to gauge public response to the appeal issued by secretary to the Cabinet, Mr Evans Williams, last week.

Response to the appeal was "extremely fantastic" and that most workers had welcomed it, the spokesman said.

Zambian students studying in Britain are ready to fly back home to come and fight rebel Rhodesian forces.

This was one of the resolutions passed at their annual meeting held at the Zambia High Commission in London over the weekend.

Addressing the students Miss Lombe Chibesakunda, Zambia's high commissioner to London, said they should ignore cheap propaganda being carried in the Western Press giving the impression that Zambians were not able to defend themselves and yet on many occasions the Zambian forces had repelled the enemy and inflicted heavy casualties.

CSO: 4420

PROBLEMS OF PARASTATALS EXAMINED

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 27 Nov 79 p 7

[Article by Phineas Ngulube]

[Text]

A HEAVY and painful blow fell on Zambia's giant group of companies - Indeco recently. A blow which cast a cloud of doubt, on the recovery of the beleaguered parastatal companies even when they have been given leeway to charge their own economic prices.

The story of Indeco's staggering loss of K12.154 million makes very sad reading. It is sad because even as we deplore the losses, we still note that for some of the loss makers, the result could never have been otherwise. But the question is: Should it continue?

Indeco's babies performed badly during the year ended March 31, 1979, due to various reasons.

Zambia Sugar Company closed the year with a loss of K11.33 million, and National Milling Company and Indeco Milling ended up with a K231,000 loss. The price of mealie meal and sugar are both controlled by the Government.

ROP (1975) Limited, whose products prices are controlled by the State, registered a loss of K231,000. The Livingstone Motor Assemblers also ended up with a staggering K1,028,000 loss.

Due to a slump in the building industry, Chilanga Cement Limited, Crushed Stone Sales and Zambia Clay Industries all performed badly.

Zambezi Sawmills (1968) Limited made a loss of K1.3 million despite great efforts to increase efficiency which resulted in raising sales by K500,000. The company makes railway sleepers, sawn timber, doors, tool handles, wooden tiles and mining timber all from locally obtained wood.

Produce Miracles

Nobody is expected to produce miracles to transform heavy losses into profits as long as there is poor management and a bad pricing policy.

There is no doubt that there is justification in the cries of a few of the Indeco companies which contributed a sizeable amount to the loss. Some of the prices charged by parastatals are Government controlled.

A year ago, President Kaunda warned that Party, Government and parastatal officials who fail to perform their duties efficiently would be sacked.

He warned that those who were lacking in their duties would be informed in due course that they had failed to do their work.

The President's message was loud and clear. The parastatal organisations were established to create more employment as well as to generate profits for the benefit of this country.

The parastatals were not established to end up as **WHITE ELEPHANTS** or to be burdens of the tax payers.

Many stories have emerged as the reasons why the state owned giant had incurred such a huge loss. But we have also heard of so called cost saving measures being introduced. Other people have talked of the price policy which is alleged to be very poor and others have talked of poor management.

However, to deliver the point home, some parastatal chiefs have failed to run their organisations.

Poor Management

Some parastatals have failed to make profits because of poor management. And this has been stated by various authorities on the issue.

Indeco's performance during the financial year ended March 31, 1979, was very poor yet the chairman's statement has it that policies aimed at maximising profits and minimizing losses were pursued as in the previous year, though the static prices of corporation's products had nullified the efforts in the wake of ever rising costs.

We have heard of some managers, who are always in meetings. And we have also heard of managers who are always on trips abroad. Could such managers be expected to run companies efficiently and make profits?

It is a well known fact on the other hand that prices of certain goods are Government controlled and

therefore made it hard for parastatal organisations to make profits. That ought to be reviewed.

However, the point still remains that if private companies which are also hit by the shortage of foreign exchange to order enough raw materials and whose prices of goods are controlled, could make a little profit to make the most aggressive share holder afford a little smile, why should a state owned company not try to mend its nets and catch a little profit too?

It is not Zambia alone that has been hit by the world's economic recession, but many countries all over the world. We know of other countries which are worse off than Zambia yet their industries always come up with as little profit as possible and NOT big endless excuses which drag on from year to year.

CSO: 4420

MORE REALISTIC PRICES FOR MAIZE URGED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Dec 79 p 7

[Text]

THE Government must give in to farmers' demands for a more realistic producer price for maize if more people are to grow the crop, a Member of Parliament said in Ndola yesterday.

This is because there is no logic in the Government paying K40 landed costs for an imported bag of maize when it was reluctant to increase the price of local maize to an economic level.

Demand

Mr Chivumo said it was important for the Government to heed the farmers' cries because their demand for K15 for a bag of maize was not merely for want of profit, but because it was not worthwhile for them to grow the crop at a high price when they were going to earn less than what they invested.

"Politicians are always telling people to grow more maize to feed the nation, but I do not see how this can be possible when farmers are not given incentives," he said.

If the Government increased the price of a bag of maize to K15 today, he said Mumbwa alone could feed the country for one year.

The MP added that ministers should not shout about the "lima" programme from the comfort of their Lusaka offices. Instead, they should go out to meet farmers and give them moral support to grow more food.

Keembe Member of Parliament, Mr Robin Chivumo, said: "The Government should listen to farmers' demands to increase the price of a bag of maize from K11 to K15.

"This is a legitimate demand which, if effected, will enable Zambia not to import maize again."

Although it had become necessary to import maize now due to poor rains in the 1978 season, the country would

not have imported it if the producer price of maize was economical because more farmers would have grown enough of the crop to see Zambia through, he said.

"At the moment, farmers in my area, and I am sure I speak for other areas, are turning to cotton growing because they are getting a better price for their efforts and also because they are paid promptly as against Namboard which takes months to pay them for maize," he said.

MAPPING PROJECT HINDERED BY RURAL PEOPLE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Dec 79 p 1

[Text]

A MAPPING project launched recently by the Central Statistical Office has run into problems posed by the current war situation in the country.

According to Copperbelt Province statistical officer, Mr Patrick Sikazwe, the department would postpone the project indefinitely.

Mr Sikazwe said his officers were facing difficulties in rural areas where villagers were suspicious of strangers believing them to be rebel Rhodesian soldiers.

The problem was aggravated by the kind of equipment the officers carried around which included prismatic compasses and mile-metres fitted to bicycles to measure distances they covered.

"When our officers go about with these strange gadgets, villagers naturally become suspicious and this can be dangerous for our men."

He said traditional attitudes among Zambians and a general ignorance of the work of the Central Statistical

Office were hindering the implementation of the project.

The project involved touring all parts of Zambia and obtaining information to be used in demarcating the republic into population zones.

When completed, the information would show population concentration in various parts of the country and this, marked on a map of Zambia, would provide an invaluable guide to scholars and organisations interested in Zambia's population, he said.

Lack of transport and specialised equipment had also hampered the smooth implementation of the project.

He said that for the project to be completed in time there was need for more prismatic compasses and mile-metres which are imported.

CSO: 4420

IMPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA DELAYED IN DAR ES-SALAAM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Dec 79 p 4

[Text]

ABOUT 50,000 tonnes of Zambian imports including wheat from Australia are awaiting transport to Zambia.

Informed Zambian sources said that although major efforts were being taken by the Zambian High Commission here and clearing agencies, the response to the week-old appeal to the Tanzanian transporters to subcontract their vehicles to Zambia Tanzania Road Services had not been very encouraging.

Of general cargo, 13,000 tonnes of coke for the mining industry and 14,000 tonnes of wheat from Australia have been here for almost a month.

The High Commission, the Zambia sources said, had recommended to the National Milling Company in Lusaka that the wheat should be transported by road to Zambia to avoid inconveniences of transshipping it at Mwenzo by Tazara though this is highly expensive than by rail.

But officials of the NMC have not yet responded to the request.

The sources said that the coke needed by the mining industry will have to wait the repairs to Tazara's Chambishi bridge because "it is uneconomic to ferry it by road to Zambia."

Zambian imports through Dar are arriving at an average rate of between two to five tonnes a day which the sources said was normal and could not be regarded as piling up or having reached a congestion point.

Highly placed sources at the Zambian High Commission said: "How things are moving has been very encouraging and we are getting good co-operation from both government officials and transporters. We are at a loss on what is happening on the inside front from Mwenzo where transshipment is being carried out."

But the sources confessed that Zambian authorities have not yet approached Dar for request to waive the K1.20 storage charges imposed by port authorities in view of the new war situation existing in Zambia.

PROBE OF STUDENT SUFFERING IN ROMANIA URGED

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 1 Dec 79 p 3

[Text]

A FORMER president of Zambia Students Union in Romania, Mr Godfrey Simasiku, yesterday supported Prime Minister Daniel Lisulo on the suggested enquiry into the suffering of Zambian students in Romania.

Mr Simasiku, who returned from Romania last month after completing his five-year studies, called for the investigations to end "starvation" of students in Europe.

Speaking in an interview in Ndola, Mr Simasiku charged that some sponsors were not remitting allowances to students for as long as more than a year and this caused them untold hardships.

He particularly criticised Mindeco Small Mines who have now three students in Romania, but allegedly failed to remit allowances to them for 18 months for two of the students.

"The two students starved for 18 months, resulting in mental and physical degradation. A man cannot survive on charity in Europe," he said.

Mr Simasiku said the students exhausted all channels of seeking rectification of the matter, which he des-

cribed as a "shameful and ridiculous record for Mindeco."

The students, he said, even appealed to Mr Albert Kalyati, the Zambian envoy to Yugoslavia, who is also assigned to Romania, but the Mindeco management still ignored his appeals.

Mr. Simasiku then took up the matter in his capacity as president of the union and wrote a letter to the managing director of Mindeco.

"The company virtually shows no interest for the affairs of the students. This is ridiculous," he said.

He then wrote a letter to Mr. Lisulo, seeking his intervention.

Mr. Simasiku said up to now, the two students have not been paid their 18 months' arrears in allowances although they started receiving their allowances in July this year.

— ZANA

COBALT PROJECTS GET LOANS OF OVER 75 MILLION KWACHA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Dec 79 p 1

[Text]

THE world market for cobalt is expected to show a healthy growth in the next ten years and Zambia wants to play her role in meeting the "ever increasing demand" for this strategic metal. Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) managing director, Mr Francis Kaunda, said yesterday.

Owing to cobalt's high value per unit weight, exports could be air-freighted without putting any additional burden on Zambia's surface transport routes, he said.

Mr Kaunda was speaking in Kitwe where he signed agreements for loans totalling more than K75 million with both local and international lending houses to finance several cobalt projects being implemented by NCCM.

Construction work on the projects is expected to be completed by the end of March, 1982.

Mr Kaunda, who was accompanied by permanent secretary for the Ministry of Finance, Mr Lloyd Sichilongo, said after the signing ceremony that the projects were designed to raise the company's cobalt metal production capacity from the present 1,200 tonnes a year to over 4,000 tonnes.

The loans are split as follows: K30 million provided

by a local consortium-led by Standard Bank Zambia Limited and consisting of Barclays Bank Zambia Limited, Zambia National Commercial Bank, Grindlays Bank International Zambia Limited, Zambia State Insurance Corporation, Workmen's Compensation Fund Control Board and Zambia National Provident Fund.

Twelve million Kwacha is provided by Standard Chartered Merchant Bank Limited and Standard Chartered Bank Limited of the United Kingdom in conjunction with the Export Credits Guarantee Department.

Another K22.4 million will be provided by the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the World Bank affiliate which supports the economies of developing countries by assisting the private sector.

Mr Kaunda said the Chase Manhattan Bank of the United States was also taking part in IFC's loan with a K6.4 million contribution.

The Commonwealth Development Corporation had agreed to contribute K10.5 million.

During the same ceremony, Mr Sichilongo signed guarantees on behalf of the Government in favour of the Chase Manhattan Bank and Standard Chartered — ECGD participants.

GOVERNMENT RAISES NUMBER OF MINE SHARES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Dec 79 p 1

[Text]

THE Government has increased its stake in the giant mining company, Roan Consolidated Mines (RCM), from 51 to 61 per cent, Prime Minister Mr Daniel Lisulo, said in Parliament yesterday.

Following this development the Government intends to see these changes reflected in the memorandum of the articles of association of RCM whose authorised share capital had been upped to K190 million.

Mr Lisulo said the control of the company by the Government from a 51 per cent stake had been brought about by reducing the stake of the "B" shareholders from 49 per cent to 39.38 per cent.

He disclosed this when he replied to a question from Nchanga MP, Mr Cosmas Masumba, who wanted to know when the memorandum of the articles of association of the two mining companies, NCCM and RCM, would be amended following Government's increase of its stake in this key economic sector.

Regarding RCM, Mr Lisulo said, a special meeting of the shareholders which had been held on July 9, had passed a resolution increasing the authorised capital of the company from K160 million to K190 million.

It was decided that notwithstanding the provisions of article 3(B) of the association, the authorised share capital of the company be increased to K190 million.

The holders of the "B" ordinary shares in the capital of the company had the approved proposals of the directors to offer, allot and issue for cash at a subscription price of K5.40 per share, 7,407,407 new "A" ordinary shares of K4 each to the registered holders of the existing ordinary shares of the company.

He said pursuant to the above resolutions the share capital of RCM was now made up of K190 million divided into 27,900,000 ordinary shares of K4 each and 19,600,000 "B" ordinary shares of K4 each.

"Zimco's interests in the total issued share capital of RCM accordingly is now

22,860,091 'A' ordinary shares, thus raising its stake in the issued share capital of RCM from 51 per cent to 60.62 per cent thereby reducing the stake of 'B' shareholders from 49 per cent to 39.39 per cent," Mr Lisulo said.

Giving the background to the Government increased share in RCM Mr Lisulo said: "On 15th May, 1979 Roan Consolidated Mines Limited and the Government of the Republic of Zambia agreed on the terms for the capitalisation and conversion of a loan of K112,250,000 which the Government had granted to RCM".

Mr Lisulo said the balance of the loan of 72,250,000 had been converted into a medium term loan repayable over six years by semi-annual instalments starting from July 1, 1980 at an interest rate of nine per cent commencing on April 1, 1980.

Mr Lisulo said former expatriates of the Anglo-American Corporation Zambia Service (AACZS) had all been transferred to NCCM in the middle of 1978 and had converted to the company's conditions of service.

PLANT SETS UP FOOD DIVISION TO PROMOTE EXPORTS, IMPORTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Dec 79 p 2

[Text]

A NEW food division of Chilwe plant and machinery manufacturing company has been formed to participate in the promotion of exports and imports.

Marketing officer of the division, Mr Michael Chiramba, said in Lusaka yesterday that already an application to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for an initial working capital of K2,150,000 in foreign exchange had been submitted.

Mr Chiramba explained that the prime function of this branch would be to import foods that were scarce in the country and export goods in to earn foreign exchange.

"We are now carrying out feasibility studies to see what is required and where," he said.

He said the decision to form a new division was due to the vast potential in agriculture in the country.

Mr Chiramba said that there were cases in Zambia today where farmers produce was going to waste because of

lack of markets. "This is where we want to come in," he said.

He said, already a British firm, Tope, Kemaley and Millbourn (TMK), a branch of Barclays Bank (UK), has agreed to send its trading officers to come and give on-the-spot technical know-how.

"We are planning to open an office in London within the next six months to cater for overseas markets," Mr Chiramba said.

The marketing officer added that it was the intention of this division to play a major role in the present essential commodities shortages.

He said that it would help by finding out cheapest sources of goods in short supply and how they could be bought and delivered at short notice.

The division would also assist the country's manufacturers of items intended for export.

PEOPLE URGED TO HELP ON PRESIDENT'S MOBILIZATION CALL

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Nov 79 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

IT is exactly a week since President Kaunda announced a general mobilisation putting Zambia in a full-scale war situation with rebel Rhodesia following acts of sabotage on Zambia's economic installations.

The response has been varied. Zambia's friends in Africa and the world at large have sent numerous messages of solidarity with Zambia's stand. Others have promised tangible help in one form or another. This clearly shows that Zambia's cause is just. True Zambians are very grateful for the support shown by independent Africa and the international community.

In Zambia itself the President's war measures have been received with an unprecedented wave of mass demonstrations of support in Lusaka, on

the Copperbelt and other major centres.

In true Zambian fashion the people have shown that they are one with the President. After the massive demonstrations they are now responding well to the call-up measures. Good.

But is this all we can do? Where is our individual sacrifice and contribution to this national cause?

It is in that context of individual sacrifice that this newspaper is once again happy to announce the launching of a "Reconstruction Fund" by a Zambian patriot, Mr Boston Sakala, of Lusaka with a K500 personal donation.

Mr Sakala's example is a direct challenge to all working Zambians. He has shown that in this serious war situation it is not enough merely to express pious words of support.

That must be translated into real practical action as he has done. We must all understand that the war measures announced by the President are going to cost a lot of money. The Party and its Government do not have all the money that is needed. We might get financial assistance from abroad, but that is a far cry.

After all self-reliance is a cornerstone of our national philosophy of Humanism. Now is the time to prove our patriotism and belief in self-reliance. For as the President rightly said "God helps those who help themselves first". Each working person must therefore naturally feel duty bound to help the Party and its Government by donating generously to the "Reconstruction Fund" now.

Our individual efforts in this national exercise should boost any financial aid Zambia might get from her friends.

Mr Sakala has led the way. His message is quite clear: We Zambians must finally be our own saviours through self-reliance and sacrifice.

As in the past, the people of Zambia have never been found wanting in times of crisis as we are in now. So roll up and be counted as a patriot.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

NCCM PROFITS--Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines made a profit of K70.3 million during the first half of the financial year ending 30 September, an NCCM spokesman announced in Lusaka yesterday. He said the company had been hit by the local and international inflationary situation and was experiencing difficulties in transporting metals and bringing in imports. He attributed the profit to the improved price of copper and good shipments during the period and the high prices which cobalt had fetched. The spokesman said NCCM made a pre-tax profit of K35.7 million for the quarter ended 30 September, while the total profit for the 6 months from April to the same date had been K70.3 million. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Nov 79 p 1]

KITWE-CHINGOLA ROUTE BLOCKED--Zambia Railways has suspended traffic between Kitwe and Chingola following a derailment near Chambishi over the weekend which caused extensive damage to the line. Zambia Railways officials confirmed in Kitwe yesterday that there was no movement of trains from Kitwe to Chingola. The officials expressed hope traffic between the two towns would resume today. The derailment, which occurred on Sunday, involved eight wagons which were thrown off the rails and damaged a half kilometer of line. However, a spokesman refused to disclose the cause of the derailment and the cost of the repairs. The site of the derailment is being heavily guarded by railway policemen while engineers battled to restore the line. An official at the site said work has been going on since Monday. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Nov 79 p 5]

KOREAN PROJECTS DELAYED--A communication breakdown between Korea and Zambia on joint projects to have started early next year has raised doubts as to whether they will be carried out as early as expected. Third secretary at the Korean embassy in Lusaka, Mr Om Young Sok said yesterday that the Zambian Government had not yet confirmed consent to Korea to construct a maize processing factory and technical institute as agreed early this year. And no message has been received from a delegation of Korean experts who were in Zambia at the invitation of the Zambian Government last April to survey various projects with a view to taking part in their development. Final discussions between the two governments were expected to be concluded by the end of the year in readiness for their implementation next year. Mr Om said he did not think the discussions had broken down as he expected further cooperation between the two countries in 1980. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Dec 79 p 2]

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